The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Slidell and Mason.

How the Capture was Effected, and How They Behaved.

Their Papers in Possession of the Government.

How the Affair is Regarded in Washington.

No Difficulty with Great Britain Apprehended.

AN UNFORTUNATE FORAGING PARTY.

A Number of the New-York Thirtieth Captured.

THE NEW OCCUPATION OF VIRGINIA.

Movements of National Troops into Accomac and Northampton Counties.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. DIX.

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

We announced in the TIMES of yesterday morning the capture of the two rebel Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The following dispatches, from our Washington correspondent, give the particulars of the capture, with various interesting incidents attending it:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The city was made joyful to-day by a rumor which gained currency about noon, to the effect that ex-Senators MASON and SLIDELL, the Envoys of JEFF. DAVIS to England and France, respectively, had been taken at sea, and were now prisoners on board a United States vessel of war. An hour later, Capt. ALFRED TAYLOR, of the navy, arrived by a special train from Baltimore, bearing dispatches to the Government, from Commodore WILKES. These official documents, numbering near a dozen, give full particulars of the capture, and are at present in the hands of the Government, to be fully examined before publication. The general facts connected with the arrest are as follows:

Commodore WILKES, while returning from the Coast of Africa, in the *San Jacinto*, stopped at Havana to take in coal, and while *there*, learned that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were to leave on the 7th, on the British Mail steamer *Trent*, for England. Capt. WILKES heard, about the same time, that the *Sumter* was off Laguayra, and he determined to capture her if possible.

While steaming through the Bahama Channel he encountered the *Trent*, and brought her to by firing two shots across her bow. Lieut. FAIRFAX, of the *San Jacinto*, was immediately sent on board with a boat's crew and marines, and asked of the master of the *Trent* to see his passenger list. This was denied, and Lieut. FAIRFAX then stated that his purpose was to take into custody Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, whom he knew to be on board, and those who accompanied them. The rebel envoys were soon recognized, and they refused Lieut. FAIRFAX'S demand that they should proceed aboard the *San Jacinto*, and immediately went below to their state-rooms. They were followed, and Lieut. FAIRFAX told them that if they refused to go peaceably, he should be compelled to use force. They still refused, when the marines, stepping forward and taking them by the shoulder, they made no further opposition.

Messrs. EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, the Secretaries of the rebel Envoys, were also arrested. SLIDELL and EUSTIS had their families on board the *Trent*, and the prospect of a separation occasioned an affecting scene. Commodore WILKES subsequently offered to allow their families to accompany them, but the ladies refused, preferring the voyage to England and a protracted separation from their husbands, rather than the risk of an imprisonment in the North. SLIDELL'S family consisted of his wife, four children and two servants; EUSTIS' of his wife, two children and a servant. The baggage of the prisoners was transferred to the *San Jacinto*, and it is said that it contains important documents, and among them their instructions from JEFF. DAVIS' Government. Any mail matter which had been intrusted to them had probably been transferred to the English mail.

No opposition was offered by the officers of the *Trent* to the arrest, other than a verbal protest, though one man who has charge of the mails on board indulged in some gasconade about the outrage committed, and was loud in his assertions that the blockade would be raised within a month after the news reached England.

After their transfer to the *San Jacinto*, the prisoners united in drawing up a statement of the facts connected with their arrest, which they addressed to Commodore WILKES, and accompanied it by a request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. It does not materially differ from the narration I have given above. The signatures attached to the document were evidently written while under a feeling of trepidation, and they approximate to the irregularity of that of STEPHEN HOPKINS, of 1776.

SLIDELL and MASON are well known. EUSTIS was formerly a Member of Congress from Louisiana. He married a daughter of Mr. CORCORAN, the Washington banker, who, it is said, has betrayed much uneasiness to-day in reference to the arrest. MCFARLAND is a son or nephew of WILLIAM H. MCFARLAND, a bank President in Richmond, a strong Union man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the *San Jacinto* the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore WILKES and his officers. They conversed freely upon various subjects, but politics were not alluded to. When they arrive in New-York they will be transferred to Fort Warren.

On reaching Hampton Roads, Capt. TAYLOR, of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, was landed at Fortress Monroe, to convey dispatches to the Government.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The papers fonnd in the possession of SLIDELL and MASON have been received, and are now in possession of the State Department.

When Lieut. FAIRFAX, of the *San Jacinto*, reached the deck of the *Trent*, he met the Captain and inquired if he had MASON and SLIDELL on board. He hesitated in answering, when Mr. FAIRFAX discovered MASON at a distance seated. Observing this, the Captain stated that they were on board, and Mr. FAIRFAX approached the rebel Envoy, and inquired if he was not Mr. MASON. MASON arose and stated that he was, when Mr. FAIRFAX annnunced that he had orders for his arrest. MASON turned to the Captain and asked if he intended to allow this outrage to be committed upon his flag. The Captain made some response, which was inaudible to my isformant. Mr. SLIDELL at that moment came up from the cabin, and he also was informed by Mr. FAIRFAX that he had orders for his arrest.

The ladies of the suite coming up at the moment, a conversation in an under tone was commenced, which was followed by a very affecting scene, as it became apparent that they were to be separated. They expressed themselves confidently that they would never see Mr. SLIDELL or Mr. MASON again, and when the offer was made to his family to accompany him, Mr. SLIDELL objected, and asked that they continue the voyage.

In a private conversation, it is supposed that they gave to EUSTIS and MCFARLAND instructions what to do when they reached Europe, and were much astonished to learn that they were also to be transferred. Their baggage was brought up and examined, and various papers which were supposed to be of service to the Government were taken possession of. A considerable amount of money was found. Their wearing apparel was transferred to the boats, and soon the prisoners were on board the *San Jacinto*. MASON was very haughty in his manner for a time after reaching the vessel, but SLIDELL was pleasant and easy in his manner.

Lieut. FAIRFAX is by birth a Virginian, and is one of the family of that name in the Eastern part of the State. Gen. FAIRFAX, a rebel Virginian, who played a prominent part in the effort to bring Northwestern Virginia into the rebellion, is a member of the same family. The Lieutenant entered the naval service from North Carolina, and it is said that he is a distant relation of MASON, whose arrest he made. Those who know him speak in high terms of his loyalty and integrity.

The apprehensions which were felt yesterday of difficulties that might arise with England in consequence of the act of Capt. WILKES, have been much lessened to-day, in view of the cordial approval which it has received at the hands of the Government, and the further fact that English authorities are abundant sustaining the legality of the proceeding.

Great confidence is expressed by those high in authority, that Great Britain will not take issue with our Government in the matter, but coinciding with the doctrine that the conveyance of ambassadors, agents or dispatches from a belligerent is a violation of neutrality, will, when placed in possession of the whole truth in the case, leave it where it now is.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

SECRETARY CHASE RETURNED.

Secretary CHASE returned to the city to-day.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

This morning a party, consisting of Secretaries SEWARD, CAMERON and SMITH, Assistant Secretaries SEWARD, SCOTT and SMITH, Gov. ANDREW, Col. RITCHIE, Gen. VAN VLEIT, Col. FORNEY, Mr. THAYER and other distinguished citizens, with several ladies, left on a special train for Annapolis. Gov. HICKS and daughter and Gen. BURNSIDE met the party on their arrival, and a salute was fired in honor of the event by the Twenty-third Massachusetts, at the Naval School. Subsequently a dinner was partaken of at the City Hotel, after which two brigades, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, were reviewed. The troops presented a splendid appearance, and their proficiency in drill elicited the applause of the visitors.

AN UNFORTUNATE FORAGING PARTY.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a foraging party, consisting of six wagons and teamsters, twenty corn pickers, and fifty-seven of the New-York Thirtieth Volunteers, under command of Capt. LANDON, proceeded to DULIN'S house, four miles west of Falls Church, on the Fairfax road. The party halted in DULIN'S corn-field, and sentinels were stationed on the edge of the field to give alarm in case of an approach of the enemy, and about twenty were stationed about the wagons. It was arranged that in case of an alarm the men were to rally about the wagons. At 2 o'clock the supplies had been obtained, and the party was about to set out on their return, when a sentinel on the northwest part of the field fired a shot and ran to the wagons. Some of the men at the time were eating dinner in DULIN'S house. Capt. LANDON and Lieut. ANDREWS attempted to rally the men, in the midst of which about eighty of the rebel cavalry dashed through the field and capturned them and a few of the privates, who had remained by the wagons. The others fired upon the rebels, and then in a panic ran to the timber, about a hundred yards east, where for a few moments they kept up an irregular firing upon the cavalry as they approached, during which two were seen to fall from their horses. The rebel cavalry had by this time become scattered, and they commenced scouring the timber in search of our men, who began a retreat, each man for himself. About 3½ o'clock the first one arrived at headquarters, near Upton's Hill, and told the story. Within a half hour fifteen more had come in, and by this morning two-thirds of the party made their appearance. At four o'clock, Major TARBELL, of the New-York Twenty-fourth, took two hundred and fifty men and marched out to DULIN'S and scoured the vicinity in search of our men or the enemy, but were unable to find anybody except a few stragglers, who were making their way to our lines. DULIN, though a professed Union man, and whose property has been devastated by the rebels when they formerly occupied it, and BRUSH, a neighbor, were suspected of having conveyed information to the rebels on the arrival of the foraging party. Both were taken into custody, and are now held in our camps. Capt. LANDON was in the Mexican war. The conduct of our troops in the affair was disgraceful in the extreme. Their force was ample to have resisted the attack and beaten back the cavalry, had they rallied, as was prearranged, and stood their ground. Not one of our men, so far as is known, was wounded. To-day a scouting party went out to DULIN'S, and passing some distance beyond found our wagons loaded, deserted, the rebels being unable to carry them off owing to the bad state of the road. The horses, however, had been taken. Teams were sent forward and the wagons and forage brought in.

The names of the missing men are as follows: Capt. W. W. Landon, Lieut. Jas. W. Andrews, Corpls. P. Coony, G. H. Vanderzee, and M. White; Privates P. Frazier, Geo. McWharton, L. Hartigen, Sen.; Harris Stafford, John Sleight, D. B. Morris, A. Holtzein, N. H. Rowland, Cole Stanton, C. Elms, Wm. Peck, N. W. Porter, Thos. Porter, Walter Minick, Douis Marto, H. C. Smith, Robt. Wayland, Wm. McCormick, D. Stickles, Freeman Clapper and Jas. Morrison.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SNYDER.

Lieut. GEO. W. SNYDER, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., died at 7 o'clock this morning, in this city, of typhoid fever. Lieut. SNYDER was a native of Schoharie County, New-York. He entered West Point, and graduated in 1856. He was one of the garrison at Fort Sumter, from its occupation by Major ANDERSON until its evacuation, and during the bombardment commanded a portion of the men. His gallant conduct elicited in the published accounts at the time the highest praise. Fort Ellsworth and six other fortifications opposite Washington were constructed under his direction. His health has not been good since the privations he suffered at Sumter, and three weeks since he was seized with the malady which caused his death. He was but twenty-eight years of age, but was one of the most talented members of the engineer corps.

BURNING OF THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

The Senate Committee is still investigating the facts connected with the abandonment and destruction of Norfolk Navy-Yard. Already sufficient proofs have been elicited to show the culpability of the naval authorities at that point in pursuing the course they did.

NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

Five schooners passed down the Potomac yesterday, unmolested by the rebel batteries.

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONERS.

An order was sent to-day from the Government to have Dr. GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM and Mr. BRENT confined in Fort Lafayette.

DECISIONS UNDER THE TARIFF LAW.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions under the tariff act of March last: Lithographid handbills or show-bills are liable to entry to duty at a rate of 15 per cent., as printed matter. Woolen jackets not made on frames, but hand-knit, open in front, with buttons and sewed button-holes and pockets, were properly charged a duty at the rate of 12 cents per pound, and in addition 25 per cent. The decision of the collector of Boston, assessing a duty of 40 cents per pound, in addition to the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on cigars costing $8 per thousand, is affirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERESTING AUCTION SALES.

The household furniture and horses of Dr. GWINN are advertised to be sold at auction on Tuesday next, at his late residence, corner of Nineteenth and I-streets.

The personal property of the late Senator DOUGLAS will also be sold at auction to-morrow. The bidding is expected to be brisk in the desire to obtain mementoes of the departed statesman.

GOV. RANDALL IN TOWN.

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, arrived yesterday, and to-day paid a visit to the regiments from that State. He was received with great enthusiasm.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Private KLUM, of the New-York Thirtieth, was killed to-day by the accidental discharge of a gun.

GEN. DENVER GOING TO KANSAS.

Gen. DENVER, of California, left to-day, for Fort Leavenworth, where he will report to Gen. HUNTER.

A DEARTH OF NEWS.

The newsboys are no longar permitted to cross into Virginia, and the soldiers are annoyed at the dearth of newspapers.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER yesterday had an interview with with the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Sailing of the San Jacinto for New-York.

AN ATTACK UPON NEWPORT'S NEWS EXPECTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The *San Jacinto* sailed for New-York to-day.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day, but brings no newspapers nor intelligence of any kind.

The gunboats *Cambridge*, *Mount Vernon* and *Lockwood* have gone up to Newport's News to-night.

The rebels have assembled in considerable force at Great Bethel. An attack upon Newport's News is by no means improbable.

The gunboat *Young Rover* has been sent to the York River.

The *Cambridge*, just from the Rappahannock, brings no news.

The recent fire at Norfolk consumed a large quantity of valuable stores, including nearly their entire supply of oil.

The *S. R. Spaulding* leaves for Hatteras Inlet to-night, having in tow two schooners, loaded with frame houses for the troops, and stores.

The *Belvidere* will also leave for Port Royal to-night.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER PARKER.

U. S. STEAMER CAMBRIDGE,
RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Nov. 9, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 6th instant I ordered a detatchment of thirty men from this vessel, under the command of Lieut. GIVEN, assisted by Acting Masters ELDRIDGE and STRONG, and Midshipman CUSHING, to proceed in the United States steamer *Rescue* to the Cunitomen Creek and capture a schooner reported to me to be loaded with firewood; and in the event of not succeeding in this, to burn her.

The schooner was found to be hard and fast ashore, and, as it was impossible to move her, she was burned in obedience to my orders to this effect, together with a large quantity of firewood piled upon shore. No resistance was met with till the *Rescue* began to return, when a body of rebel troops, armed with rifles, on both sides of the creek—supposed to be about 130 in number—with a rifled cannon in a masked battery, attacked her, but without effecting much damage to our party. The rebels were concealed by thick underbrush and a house, from which they fired.

Acting Master STRONG was struck with a spent rifle ball, but not seriously hurt, and no other person was wounded.

The expedition was perfectly successful, and the duty performed in a spirited and brilliant manner.

The detachment returned to this vessel about 5 P. M., having been absent on this duty a little more than four hours.

I herewith forward Lieutenant GIVEN'S report of the affair:

I have also to report that, having been informed by a contraband, that there were three companies of rebel troops encamped at the town of Urbana, near a large magazine of powder, I proceeded, on the 8th inst., to that place, and endeavored to dislodge them and blow up the magazine with our battery, assisted by the *Rescue*. After bombarding the encampment for an hour and a-half, the magazine was perforated several times with our shot and shell, but we were unable to destroy it, the depth of water not allowing us to approach the enemy nearer than one mile and a-half. The rebels did not reply, except by musketry, when a boat from the *Rescue* attempted to approach the shore. There were no casualities in this action on our side.

Since our arrival in this river, this vessel has been actively engaged in maintaining the blockade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. PARKER, Commander.

Flag Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Commanding U. S. A. B. Squadron, Hampton Roads.]

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A Large Body of National Troops Thrown into Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va.

Proclamation of Gen. Dix to the Inhabitants.

One of the most significant movements of the United States troops, is that planned by Major-Gen. DIX, and directed toward the occupation of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va. Particulars of which were given exclusively given in yesterday's TIMES. These counties form what is known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and are in what was formerly WISE'S Congressional District. The inhabitants, as a mass, have refrained from active participation in the rebellion, though very many young men have entered the Confederate army. Accomac is understood to be prepared to array herself for the Union, but Northampton is hostile.

Gen. DIX, with the approbation of the Government, has been maturing the plan of operations which is now being successfully executed. He has sent thither, by way of Pomake Sound and River, the following forces, under direction of Gen. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware, viz.:

Seventeenth Massachusetts—Col. AMORY.
Fifth New-York—Col. WARREN.
Twenty-first Indiana—Col. MCMILLEN.
Sixth Michigan—Maj. BACON.
Fourth Wisconsin—Col. PAYNE.
"Minn's" Massachusetts Battery
Troop of Cavalry—Col. RICHARDS.
Cornell's Legion, from Maryland.
Second Delaware—Col. WHEATON.
The Home Guards—Col. WALLACE.

In all about five thousand well disciplined and effective men, which entered Virginia yesterday.

On Thursday last, Gen. DIX sent the following proclamation to Gen. LOCKWOOD, for distribution among the people of the counties:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.

The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be compelled to become your enemies. They will invade no right of person or property. On the contrary, your laws, your institutions, your usages, will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any firesides will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any person held to domestic servitude, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments or corps have been instructed not to permit such persons to come within their lines.

The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brig.-Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware—a State identical in some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland bordering on one of yours. From him and from them you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack.

This mission is to assert the authority of the United States, to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides, by reëstablishing the lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the produce of your labor, of a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life which you require in exchange, and in a word to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her lands with fraternal blood, fall also upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed,—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation and draw down upon themselves consequences which the Government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations the public authorities assure all they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all Constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1861.

What effect this will produce is as yet matter for conjecture, but it is believed that its reception will be favorable.

THE TRAITORS FROM CALIFORNIA REARRESTED.

On Saturday afternoon, Superintendent KENNEDY, in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State, rearrested Ex-Senator GWIN, J. CALHOUN BENHAM and J. L. BRENT, the trio who had been arrested by Gen. SUMNER. Dr. GYNI'S arrest was effected at the New-York Hotel during the afternoon, and that of the other two in the evening. They were all taken to Fort Lafayette, to await the arrival of traitors MASON and SLIDELL by the *San Jacinto*, when the whole party will be conveyed to Fort Warren, Boston Bay.

BENHAM'S baggage contained, among other papers, two slips cut from the *Tribune* of the 11th of May, 1860, and the TIMES of May 11, 1860, being articles descriptive of himself at the time of his appointment as United States District Attorney by Ex-President BUCHANAN.

The baggage of all the prisoners contained revolvers, pistols, dirks and bowie-knives.

Dr. GYNI appeared to be profoundly displeased at having fallen into the hands of the authorities.

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER MARYLAND BY THE REBELS AND HER RECAPTURE—PROBABLE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

From Lieut. C. H. COLBURN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, Company H, attached to Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade, on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, and who arrived in this city this evening, I have the following interesting particulars of a rebel attack upon the schooner *Maryland*. The schooner was loaded with wood, and yesterday, while passing the rebel battery off Pig Point, and directly off the encampment of the Massachusetts Eleventh, became becalmed. The crew, immediately on perceiving preparations making by the rebels to attack their vessel from the Virginia shore, dropped their anchor and, taking to their boats, rowed away to the United States flotilla, which was anchored about four miles up the river.

Lieut. W. L. CHANDLER, of the Eleventh, in command, and accompanied by Lieut. COLBURN and two or three others, immediately leaped into a small boat and put off for the schooner. When they reached her they discovered that the rebels were approaching from the opposite shore in superior force. The guns of the rebel battery now opened a brisk fire upon the vessel, which, together with the near approach of the rebel crew in the boat, compelled them to abandon her, having made the discovery that no one was left on board.

Soon after the rebels reached the schooner, dark volumes of smoke were seen bursting up the cabin hatchway, while the rebel demons danced about the deck, cheering and yelling like wild men, and continuing their loud cries until they had entered their boat and gained the Virginia shore.

A gentle breeze now began to sweep up the river, and no sooner had the rebels deserted the burning vessel than the men of the Eleventh again rowed back to her, and amid a rapid fire from the rebels, hoisted her anchor and extinguished the flames—which they found confined to the cabin—set the sails, and slowly and steadily swept up the river, amid the cheers of the National forces, who had now gathered upon the bank, and carried the schooner safely beyond the range of the enemy's fire.

The *Maryland* was lying close in to the Maryland shore. Another schooner, which was lying becalmed about quarter of a mile below the *Maryland*, also followed, and passed by the battery without damage. Over one hundred shots were fired upon the schooner *Maryland*, only two of which took effect, and those above-deck, doing little or no damage.

The steamer *Yankee*, as soon as the schooners had cleard the rebel fire, steamed down and took them in tow, carrying them up to the Government flotilla, where the *Maryland* was again handed over to her crew.

The impression is prevalent among the officers of both HOOKER'S and SICKLES' Brigades, that the batteries on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, are not so formidable and potent in their character as has been apprehended. It is believed that most of the batteries consist of field-pieces, which are changed from point to point on the river, giving rise to the supposition that their batteries are more numerous than is actually the case.

Upon preparations being made by Gen. HOOKER to fire upon the rebels with his battery, upon the above occasion, the rumbling wheels of the enemy's pieces were distinctly heard receding from the shore. They have but one gun at this point which ranges across the river, and that is a thirty-two pounder, the balls of which are often thrown nearly into the camp of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment.

The secession element of this city are appalled at the suicidal threat of the South in reference to hanging the Northern prisoners who are selected to retaliate against the execution of the crew of the *Savannah*. "Why!" exclaimed one, "the North would send down her armed legions thick as the locusts of Egypt, to avenge their deaths!" The report is not credited here.

The following is from the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th, which was received by the steamer *Georgeana*, from Fortress Monroe this morning:

"LIST OF VESSELS IN CHARLESTON.—Steamships, 2; ships, 2; barks, 2; brigs, 4. The steamers were the *Isabel*, Capt. ROLLINS; and the *Cahawba*, Capt. BLACKHAM. There were no schooners in port over one hundred tons. The following schooners reached Charleston on the 9th: Schooners *James H. Ladson*, with 2,550 bushels of rough rice; *George Chisholm*, 190 barrels of rice; *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, 14 bales superior cotton; *Guide*, 2,350 bushels rough rice; *H. Lowndes*, 2,500 bushels rice; *Coquette*, 2,600 bushels rice; *Elyria*, 2,323 bushels rice; *Edisto*, 1,600 ditto." ARGUS.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT PIKETON, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 17.

A slight snow, the first of the season, occurred here this morning.

The Mount Sterling *Whig* has a report from THOMAS TURNER, one of Gen. NELSON'S Aids, relative to the late Piketon engagement. He says that at Prestinburgh the National army divided into two colums, one under Col. SILL, *via* John's Creek, and the other met the enemy by another route.

At Ivy Creek the latter had a sharp engagement for one hour and twenty minutes, routing the rebels—killing six and wounding 24. The rebels reported to the Unionists that they lost from 200 to 300, of whom 40 were killed, and about 60 wounded.

Another account says the National loss was six killed and 17 wounded.

The previous account from Cincinnati appears to have been greatly exaggerated.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 483.—Special order No. 452 is hereby rescinded. In accordance with general orders No. 78 from this department, and with general orders No. 71 from the War Department, the organizations heretofore known as the "Clinton Guard" and the "Astor Regiment" are hereby consolidated into a regiment, to be designated as the Sixty-first (61st) Regiment of New-York State Volunteers.

The following persons are appointed Field, Staff and Company Officers of the Sixty-first Regiment thus organized, and will be commissioned when the field, staff and company muster-rolls, certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State.

Col. SPENCER W. CONE, Lieut.-Col. Francis C. Barlow, Major William C. Massett.

Staff Officers.—Adjt. David E. Gregory, Quartermaster Robert H. Ellis, Surgeon Asa B. Snow, Assistant Surgeon Andrew Merrill, Chaplain John Ross Baumes.

Company Officers.—Co. A—Capt. Edward Z. Lawrence, First Lieut. Wm. E. Butterfield, Second Lieut. Walter H. Maze. Co. B—Capt. Jas. I. Trenor, First Lieut. Dennis A. Moore, Second Lieut. Thomas G. Morrison. Co. C—Capt. Kent O. Brady, First Lieut. Wm. McIntyne, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Coltis. Co. D—Capt. Joseph M. Carville, First Lieut. David Henriques, Second Lieut. George W. Scott. Co. E—Capt. David Jackson, First Lieut. Wm. H. Roome, Second Lieut. Edgar Belcher. Co. F—Capt. Theodore Russell, First Lieut. Geo. D. H. Watts, Second Lieut. Albert L. Blowers. Co. G—Capt. Arthur L. Brooks, First Lieut. Wm. Keech, Second Lieut. Henry A. Gates. Co. H—Capt. Edward P. Mount, First Lieut. Manton C. Angell, Second Lieut. Dexter C. Leland. Co. I—Capt. Eugene M. Deming, First Lieut. Jerome J. Woodruff, Second Lieut. Lucien Cadwell. Co. K—Capt. Charles T. Ripley, First Lieut. Cornelius P. Bergen, Second Lieut. Walter F. Jones.

Brig.-Gen. YATES is charged with the execution of the details of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Slidell Expected in Paris—What He was to Do.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

The Possibilities of an Anglo-American War.

The Protest of the President Against the Mexican Expedition.

Further Light upon the Cotton Question.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., calling at Queenstown on the 3d, were received here on Saturday evening.

We are thus placed in possession of important letters from our correspondents at Paris and at London.

We are also enabled to lay before our readers interesting extracts from European exchanges.

A portion of the latter appeared in our Sunday edition.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

The Arrival of Mr. Slidell looked for with Especial Interest—Object of his Mission—Effect of the Financial Success of Mr. Chase upon the Secessionists—Pamphlets—The Constitutionnel upon Mr. Everett, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

The Southern Commissioners, who are now at Paris, look forward to the arrival of Mr. SLIDELL with a great deal of pleasure. They have immense confidence in his abilities, and anticipate, upon his arrival, being able to offer to the European Governments new inducements for taking their Government under their protection. Since the word protection has slipped from my pen, I may say that I have heard it mentioned that one of the new inducements Mr. SLIDELL is authorized to offer to the French Government as the price of a recognition, is that of giving to France, what is called in diplomacy, *a protectorate* over the new Confederacy, with such commercial advantages as must be irresistible. Of course I have no means of guaranteeing the truth of this rumor. One thing, however, is certain—great hopes are built upon the diplomacy which Mr. SLIDELL will inaugurate upon his arrival.

Mr. YANCEY, who is making himself very popular at Paris, gave a grand dinner the other day to his friends at the Restaurant Philippe.

We have heard from a gentleman who has ramifications in secession society, that the ready taking of the second and third National Loan has struck the secession gentlemen with more dismay than any event that has occurred in the history of the war. They still counted, it seems, upon divisions in the North, and perhaps a little upon its cupidity. But since it is now not a question of "who will take the loan?" so much as "who shall we let have it?" the tables are quite turned, and we can understand their disappointment. The first and ablest, and most efficient General in the nation, is evidently SALMON P. CHASE.

For some time we had enjoyed an intermittence in the paroxysms of *brochures* on the American question, but the enemy is again at work in this line, and now we have *The Policy of France and of Humanity in the American Conflict*, by M. BARRILLON, a Lyons official and silk manufacturer. M. BARRILLON writes 40 octavo "long-primer" pages to prove that disunion was the inevitable destiny of the great Republic, that the habits of the people and their opposite commercial interests required it, and that Slavery is an enormity which ought to be eradicated, if by no other means than by the force of arms, and finally that France is the country which has the arms to do it. Like the author of a preceding pamphlet, he thinks that, since European bayonets will be required to destroy Slavery in America, it is easier to fight against eleven States than against thirty-four. He therefore goes for disunion!

The *Constitutionnel* has published entire, and with a commendatory prefcae, Mr. EVERETT'S beautiful address to the Prince NAPOLEON at Boston. We have reason to believe that this publication was made by a request coming from a high place.

An article from the *Siècle*, which you published in the TIMES a month ago, regrets that so little attention is paid to the American question in France. We beg leave to suggest that this indifference exists only in the *Siècle* office, just where it ought not to exist, for of all the leading journals of Paris it is the one which contains the least on the question. And yet the *Siècle* is the leading republican paper of France, and avows the most sympathy for the United States, its people and institutions. MALAKOFF.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

Rumored Intention of the European Powers to Turn the Mexican Expedition Against the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

A French paper developes at length the theory that the heavy and useless armaments which the French and English are sending out to Mexico are not destined for the coercion of that Power but for the liberation of cotton in the Southern States. He gives the following as the composition of the fleet: On the part of France, six vessels—the *Imperial*, the frigates *La Guerre* and *L'Active*, another of the same rank, a corvette and a cutter. The *Imperial* will be the flag-boat

of the fleet, and will carry the Rear Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE. The English will send four vessels of the line and several smaller vessels, all, like those of the French, from among the best ships in the service, and thoroughly mounted and equipped in every respect. Spain will embark four or five thousand men on as many men-of-war as she can send. Such a force, the writer says, is doing altogether too much honor to Mexico, and is out of all proportion to the resistance she will be able to offer. He thinks, therefore, that Mexico is to be used as a pretext for getting into the American waters a large force, ready to act in liberating cotton when the time comes. Spain will be perfectly competent to take charge of Mexico, and obtain for herself and for her allies who will be represented by the force already there, all their demands, while the fleets of France and England just sent over will occupy themselves with the cotton question, and the opening of the seceded ports. The writer continues:

"Until the end of the year these fleets will remain quiet in the Mexican waters, observing the progress of events; but if by the first of the year 1862 the Northern States, which have had the advantage thus far on the sea, do not succeed in opening the ports of the South, nor the South succeed in destroying the blockade, or finally if no compromise intervenes between the two belligerent parties, then France and England will make a combined movement toward opening these ports. They will first attempt to bring about a reconciliation, and if they fail in this, will recognize the independence of the new Confederacy. The Government once recognized, force will be used to bring out the products which are now paralyzing English industry. Spain in the meantime will be left to take the lead in working out the Mexican question."

This is the theory of the writer, and he bases it upon the principle that necessity, for Governments, knows no law. This law of necessity, of self-preservation, the Americans, the writer says, who are especially a practical people, will understand and appreciate better than anybody.

Two facts seem to have presided at the birth of this theory, to wit: the great disproportion of the armaments to the resistance Mexico can offer, and the circular of Mr. SEWARD, recommending the Governors of the loyal States to put their frontiers in a state of defence. In reply to these, all we can say is, that although we could not pretend to know upon what information or from what particular motive the Secretary of State penned the circular in question, yet that we do not believe that it was anything else than a general measure of precaution; and as regards the size of the attacking fleets, the reader must recollect that these two Governments have large fleets lying idle, which demand nothing better than a "promenade," as the French call it, on any sort of an expedition which promises an exercise for officers and men; that it is about as cheap to sail as to lie still, and since it is the two Powers who are afraid of each other at home that are now sailing together as allies, they may as well send many ships as few.

We do not believe, therefore, that this extra-sized force is intended, certainly not for the present, for the service indicated. We have, in fact, the most absolute assurances that the Governments of England and France will not depart from the position of neutrality they have assumed, no matter what may be the pressure of the cotton demand. The English and French hate each other so cordially, and yet are so closely allied by commercial interests, that they jump at the chance of forming alliances upon any distant and secondary question, like that of serving as a cat's paw for Spain in Mexico. Such occasions give them the right to say to the world, "See how these two great Powers are united!" But this love is only on the surface, and does not extend to questions of primary importance. It would not extend to the American question, and we can see absolutely no argument by which England could bring France to act with her in any measure having in view the crippling of the power of the American Republic? On the contrary, the arguments are all on the other side, and we repeat, therefore, that we do not anticipate from any pretext whatever, either the recognition of the Confederacy or the violation of the blockade. MALAKOFF.

WHY SPAIN IS MADE A PARTY TO THE TREATY.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Spain has designs upon Mexico, which the President of the Council of Queen ISABELLA is at no pains to conceal. In Mexico the priests' party—that party which has so long impeded the restoration of order—is to a man with Spain. MIRAMON's officers are, we believe, chiefly Spaniards, and they would, of course, gladly coöperate with the forces of the old country for the overthrow of the Liberals, or for any other object. But we may be quite sure that the Spanish "proclivities" in respect to Mexico are well known to France and England, and no doubt the Convention contains precautionary provisions, prompted by that knowledge. It is in the last degree improbable, that the British and French Governments would enter into an arrangement, the effect of which would be to enable the Cabinet of Madrid to repeat in Mexico the policy which has been carried out so recently in St. Domingo. *It may be that the French and English Governments accepted the adhesion of Spain to the Convention as a choice of evils, and that it is the object of this arrangement to prevent the Spanish Government realizing those designs upon Mexico, which are no secret to well-informed politicians.* According to this arrangement, two-thirds of the land forces will be supplied by Spain, the remaining third by England, or by France and England together. A competent authority on the subject gives it as his opinion that a force of 15,000 men, coöperating with a few ships of war at the ports, will be sufficient for the purpose of restoring tranquillity, and would keep open the line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. The cost of the black mail levied by the 40,000 or 50,000 brigands and marauders to whom the Mexican people are at present delivered over, would be most excellent economy. The horrors of the Mexican troubles seem incredible to those not actually acquainted with the country, and all those who are so acquainted will hail with satisfaction any foreign intervention, which promises to put a period to the present reign of plunder, atrocity, and infamy.

PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the Indépendance Belge.

PARIS, Oct. 28, 1861.

With regard to Mexico, it is now asserted positively that the President of the States of North America has replied in the most decidedly negative manner to the overture made to him to take part in the expedition against Mexico. The chief of the American Government not only declines the proposition, but if we may believe the same version, he will protest against the undertaking, not having any effectual means of preventing it.

ABOUT THE EXPEDITION.

A letter from Cherbourg states that six companies of the First Regiment of Marines have been selected to form part of the expedition to Mexico. Three of these companies are at present at Cherbourg, and three at Martinique.

The Paris *Pays* says:

"The military organization of the French expedition to Mexico is being proceeded with at Cherbourg and at Brest. Each of these ports will furnish three companies of marines, in addition to which the colonial garrisons of Guadaloupe and Martinique will furnish ten companies, which will, together, form an effective force of about 1,700 men. Nothing appears to have been yet definitely decided on relative to the artillery to accompany those troops, which will form two battalions, under the command of Chefs de Battalion ARVAND and CAMPION."

The Commissioner charged with regulating the ultimate settlement of Mexican liabilities far France is M. DE SALIGNY; while Spain nominates in the person of Don JOSE QUALI Y RENTY, a personage known to be free from any sympathies with MIRAMON or his party, and a thorough Liberal—*an appointment which goes far to dissipate the apprehension that the entry of Spanish troops on the territory would be merely a reactionary movement for the restoration of the old abuses against which the country has been struggling for near a quarter of a century.*

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND MR. HAYMAN—THE DECLARATION OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLE—UNPOPULARITY OF THE AMERICAN CAUSE—ITS PROBABLE INCREASE—THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Two declarations have made their appearance this week, on the part of the English Ministry, which prove the truth of what I have always asserted as to their position towards the United States. One is the letter of Mr. HAMMOND, one of the Under-Secretaries of State, to a Mr. HAYMAN, of Liverpool, regarding the maintenance of the blockade. Who this man HAYMAN may be, I am bold enough to acknowledge that I don't know—probably some nobody, who wished to make himself conspicuous, or who has been made the instrument of the Liverpool Secessionists. A merchant of decent standing would hardly have addressed the Government in such a tone, or exposed himself to such a snub. I do not see what we could wish more direct and satisfactory than this manifesto from the Foreign Office, and it certainly seems to me that it ought to produce a change of feeling in America in favor of Great Britain, and satisfy our people that the English Press is one thing, and the English Government another.

But if this is not enough, there is another even more satisfactory proof of the good will of the Government here. The Duke of Argyle has declared his sentiments on the state of things in our country. The Duke of Argyle is one of the Whig Lords; a young man still, but of much ability and a prominent member of the Ministry. He belongs, it is true, to the party of our friends in England, and I do not undertake to say that all his colleagues agree with him wholly; but what he says is official and is to be relied on as Government policy, while the talk of nine-tenths of the members of Parliament is of no weight at all except as an expression of private opinions. The Duke has, it seems to me, gone to the extreme limit possible to a man who represents the Government of a neutral country. We could not fairly ask him to say more without losing our self-respect and going begging, so to speak, for foreign support. Common sense tells us, therefore, that the policy of our Government and Press ought to be, so much as possible, to strengthen the hands of him and his party in every way in our power, and to do nothing to hurry the fall of a Ministry in which he has, if not a control, at least a strong influence in our favor, and to prevent the return to power of such men as Sir BULWER LYTTON, who have already pledged themselves to the very opposite class of opinion. The position of this Ministry is very shaky indeed, and it is very doubtful whether they can hold on after the meeting of Parliament. It is understood that there will be a heavy deficit to provide for on next year's budget, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S financial measures, though brilliant, are always hotly opposed. If defeated, as is likely, there will be a dissolution, it is said, and the new Parliament will settle the fate of Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues. We know them and their policy towards us. In some things this policy has not been what we think it should have been, but on the whole we may well be contented with it, and be glad that it was no worse. It would be a great mistake on our part to play into the hands of our enemies here, who are intriguing in every corner to force a quarrel between the two countries, and who, having found out that the present Ministry is unmanageable, will try their worst to turn it out and put something else in its place.

I do not believe that any other Ministry could possibly have so many of our friends in it as this. Within the last six months popular opinion has run steadily against us here. Our only earnest friends, such as JOHN BRIGHT, and his radical party, are powerless now, in the reaction which has taken place against Republicanism. If the operatives of Manchester and elsewhere suffer from the cotton trouble, as is expected, no doubt the secession agents here will work on them to create a popular demonstration in favor of breaking our blockade, and then Mr. BRIGHT will be brought into direct conflict with that very popular power which created him. Where are we to look for other support? Is it among the mercantile classes? Almost every interest in them has been injured by our war. The colonial interests, it is true, are on our side, for the blockade benefits the colonies, and these, especially the Indian, are strong, but not strong enough to carry the day alone. They are, too, largely under false impressions as to the nature of our contest, for which we are ourselves responsible. We blame the people of this country for not comprehending us, but the fault is not theirs. It is not the agents of the Secessionists alone who have deceived them, for while every one connected with the Southern cause has been active and positive and unscrupulous, our own mercantile interests have been divided, hesitating and cold. It is not to be expected that English merchants should feel confidence in us, or embrace our side with energy, when their private advices from New-York and Baltimore are full of despondency and distrust, and when our agents in business circles all over the world throw discredit on our institutions, and even express openly their dislike of the whole effort to preserve our National integrity. I believe that any one who has watched the course of events on this side, will agree with me, that our main difficulty has not been the hostility of foreign nations, but want of faith and heart among the ranks of those who have most influence among us on the business and social interests of the great cities of England.

Are we to look for support among the agricultural circles of this country? These are the great conservative interests in the nation, and have more power than perhaps any one other. But we can hope nothing from them. Besides their ancient jealousy of democracies, they have been made bitter against us by the tone of our Press and some of our public men. Here, again, we are ourselves to blame for no small part of the dislike that is felt towards us. On men of this school, speeches like those of Mr. CLAY at Paris, and articles like those of the New-York *Herald*, tell with an effect that nothing can wipe out. National pride is a monomania with them, and we have waged a violent war against it. Fear alone made them respect us, and affairs like that at Bull Run do not tend to create respect for us in foreign nations. If the issue were narrowed down to that of the existence of Slavery, there might be some hope, but this issue is carefully and no doubt necessarily ignored. So they must be counted as united against us.

Is it the Dissenting interest that is to protect our blockade and prevent the recognition of the South? Here again the Slavery question stands in our way. Events have shown that this interest is not to be relied on. It is divided in its opinions, and the majority will follow the popular current. As the war goes on, and the Union issue is the only one still maintained, the Dissenters doubt more and more. Many of them believe, too, that disunion would be a worse blow to Slavery than a resurrection of the old state of things. Little is to be expected from them.

Supposing the present state of doubt to continue, the course of events will be a continued increase of the sentiment hostile to us in England. The party opposed to us will throw its whole influence against the Ministry. It will labor to create a popular excitement against the blockade among the laboring classes. The starving operatives of Manchester will be worked upon to stretch out a hand to the suffering poor of London and Liverpool, and they will appear combined before the doors of Westminster Hall, and clamor for an interference with our blockade to end their trials. Such is the plan of the Secession party in England, and it is one which promises well to them. To counteract it, our policy should certainly be to give all the support in our power to the Ministry, which has pledged itself to respect our blockade, and to remain neutral in our struggles. All irritating language ought to be avoided and all causes of quarrel removed. It may be a question of life and death to us, and we who are here feel its importance, perhaps, more than you at home.

It is true that the Mexican matter seems to create a difficulty, and yet, under the last news from the United States, Mexican bonds have risen and are steadily rising. If there were any way in which our Government could guarantee safety to the life and property of foreigners in Mexico, England would not interfere there. But though it now seems that she cannot help vindicating the rights and protecting the lives of her subjects there, it is equally clear that she has refused to act any further than is necessary to attain this end. It is now understood that there has been an obstinate contest between her and Spain as to the objects of the proposed expedition against Mexico, and Spain has been forced, partially at any rate, to yield. I am still convinced that England does not mean to take any measures in Mexico such as need create any alarm in the United States. If there is ground for this alarm, it comes from Spain and France, not from here, and we should make a blunder if we forced a quarrel with Great Britain on this point.

Of news there is the usual dearth. Another Ministerial leader is dead, Sir JAMES GRAHAM—a loss which they are not well able to support. Still, in spite of the conversative reaction, the Ministry have carried a seat at Plymouth, and the Conservatives are a good deal troubled at their loss, which they did not expect. Several members of Parliament have fired off their small guns in the course of the week, but it is the same old story always. The weather is changing. For the last few days the cold season has seemed to have fairly begun, and this morning there was actually quite a violent little snow-storm—no pleasant augury for the millions of poor who have got to face the Winter without money or work.

WILL THERE BE AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR?

LANGUAGE OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

From the London Post.

We think that Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD are providing against a danger which can hardly be said to exist, and that in doing so they are wasting upon useless objects at once men, money, and *matériel*, which it should be their aim to concentrate upon their real and immediate enemies. The Washington Cabinet are themselves deliberately allowing the Southern Confederation the advantage of their schemes. The Southerners care for European recognition chiefly, as we have said, in order to divert the military power of the North. *Although there is no likelihood of such a recognition taking place, the North, nevertheless, dissipates its strength*, as though anxious to evince its power by extending the number of its enemies. *They might make sure that we shall not recognize the South, that still less shall we attack the North, and therefore that the only enemies they have to contend with are those already before them.*

From the London Saturday Review.

The sufferings which a rupture would entail upon England would far outweigh any benefit which could be derived from a supply of cotton, but there is no presumption in asserting that the evil inflicted on the Federal States would be incomparably greater, as well as more immediate. On the outbreak of a war, the blockade would be transferred from New-Orleans and Charleston to the Northern Atlantic ports. The cotton trade would be opened, the corn trade would be closed, and the contraband imports which pass through Canada would probably be little affected. No English Government would be so unwise as to attempt operations in America by land; and the United States would scarcely hope to maintain a maritime war. In 1812, the Federal Government prudently took the opportunity to pick a quarrel, when all the efforts of England were devoted to the great struggle with NAPOLEON. At present, the conditions of a war would be not only altered but reversed, although it would be deeply repugnant to English feeling to profit by the misfortunes and necessities of the shattered Union. In a just cause, the Americans would undoubtedly set all risk and inequality at defiance, but prudence ought to dissuade them from wanton aggression on foreigners in the midst of their own civil war. If they would but try the experiment of employing gentlemen in the conduct of affairs, they would find that courtesy and moderation in the conduct of business would largely increase their influence abroad.

WHAT THE CONSERVATIVES SAY.

From the London Herald.

In a crisis like the present, we have no desire to be fault-finding, but Lord RUSSELL and the Government must be sensible of their grave miscalculations in American matters, and of the serious nature of the concessions which they have made, and made in vain. The right of a nation to blockade its own ports has been given up; a paper blockade has been recognized, and ships working to the Southern coast for information, and leaving ports before which no force had been ever stationed, have been captured and condemned. The time will come when each and all of these concessions may be brought before Parliament, and the wisdom of the proceeding called in question. And it will be remembered that at the beginning of the American difficulty, Lord RUSSELL felt assured that there never would be any fighting, and when the fighting did begin that the numbers and resources of the North would at once prevail. It would be needless to inquire how far these misinformed and narrow views shaped the course of the Coalition policy, or want of policy. Now, however, judgment must be exercised and common statesmanship displayed. Opinion is now well formed among all classes on the merits of the contest, and there will be no further reticence in the House of Commons. What is said out of doors daily will be repeated in-doors when Parliament assembles, and on every point information will be required. Let us hope that the Government will be prepared; that the most will be made from now till then of our cause, and that the Federal Government in the meanwhile will see the folly of dragging this country, or any other country, into the struggle. Its hands should now be full enough, for the Winter may have set in already, and left the South stronger and more determined than it was in March. To involve this country or any other in the contest would thus lead inevitably to the scale being turned, and to the South being received into the community of nations. Ultimately, even if unassisted, such a result appears now inevitable, but assisted the result would of course be hastened, while the Federal States would enormously increase their financial and other troubles. Whatever the Federal Government or the British Government may do, *President Lincoln and Mr. Seward cannot reckon longer on the forbearance of the British people, for that has been taken advantage of and misconstrued.*

From the Manchester Guardian.

It is impossible that this early manifestation of a disposition to make capital out of a display of hostility to English interests and disregard of English feelings should not be called to mind in connection with the controversy that has now arisen. If the power of interpreting the Constitution, as it affects the simplest and most obvious of personal rights, is really vested not in the courts of law, but in the President, we ought to be excused for asking Mr. LINCOLN to exercise it himself, instead of delegating it to a man whose animosity against the mother country has been so conspicuously displayed in one of the best-remembered passages of recent history. The Americans, as represented by Mr. SEWARD, would do well to consider the danger of pressing a delicate experiment too far. We do not want to break with them in their distress. On the contrary, we intend to be, as we have been for the last six months, more tolerant and forbearing than usual, lest our motives in allowing ourselves to be drawn into a quarrel should be misunderstood. *But if they will have it, they must. We shall not be deterred from taking the steps which are required to defend our national self-respect by the consideration that, in so doing, we shall obtain with ease, and in abundance, the material which is of prime necessity for our principal manufacture.*

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Question of Evacuating Rome—Quarrel Between the Prince and Empress—Italian Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Since I led you to expect (some months ago,) that the French army would evacuate Rome in the course of the Autumn, the "Italian question" has, I am sorry to say, gone several steps backward. The opinion which I then expressed, was, as you cannot have failed to observe, subsequently confirmed by the universal impression of the principal journals of Europe. But the fact is that the Emperor, who certainly did cause his *entourage* to understand that he had determined to take his troops away, has either changed his mind, or (which would be by no means an unprecedented event in his history,) he chose to put those nearest about him, and most likely to possess his confidence, upon a wrong scent. However this may be, it is quite certain that when Prince NAPOLEON returned from America, he was perfectly horror-struck at finding the reactionary change which had taken place in the Emperor's counsels. At Compiegne, the Prince and the Empress, who is altogether in the hands of the priests, had such a serious quarrel, while the King of Holland was in the house, that he (the Prince,) and his wife CLOTHILDE, came away just as dinner was being put on table, and have never been near the place since. Of course, the story of this quarrel has been denied, but you may be quite sure that it is true. The *Moniteur*, habitually so careful to record the slightest movements of the Imperial family, not only omitted to enumerate Prince NAPOLEON and CLOTHILDE among the guests of Compiegne, but actually never so much as announced the fact of their safe return from the United States. The complaisant scribes who denied the quarrel with the Empress, and explained the absence of CLOTHILDE from the *fêtes*, which would naturally have been attractive to a Princess of her age and rank, by the hackneyed excuse that she was "indisposed" after her long voyage, went on to say that all malicious reports of dissensions in the Imperial family would be extinguished shortly by the presence of the Prince and Princess at Compiegne, whither they had been invited to pass "several days." But this red-herring trail is completely obliterated by the stubborn fact that the Imperial couple have left Paris without going to Compiegne, and that Prince NAPOLEON is ruralising in his villa near Geneva, while CLOTHILDE is with her father, the King of Italy, at Turin. All this time MURAT, Prince NAPOLEON'S rival for the Grand Mastership of the Freemasons, and the enemy of the King of Italy in his character of pretender to the throne of Naples, is basking in the sunshine of Imperial favor, and the *Moniteur* ostentatiously chronicles his daily presence at Compiegne, and his rides and walks with the Emperor.

In addition to the above symptoms of ill augury for Italy, I am enabled to state an important fact not generally known. At a recent Ministerial Council, at which the Emperor presided, the Count DE PERSIGNY formally moved that the French army should be withdrawn from Rome, the inhabitants being left free to elect the King of Italy for their sovereign by universal suffrage, and that—to meet the objection that if France abandoned the Pope there was danger of Austria and Spain as Catholic Powers coming forward to take her place—one or two French regiments should remain at Civita Vecchia in order to show that if France from magnanimous motives, and out of her good will to the Italian people, ceased to thwart their wishes at Rome, she would not allow any other nation to assume the part which she had relinquished. This wise proposal, which would certainly have settled the question without war, was opposed by M. THOUVENEL, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Emperor took his part against his old and faithful counselor, M. DE PERSIGNY.

While these things have been going on in France, the statesmen of Italy are a prey to the most intense anxiety. I say advised by the "statesmen," and not the people. The latter are still hopeful and confident, and rely with child-like faith upon the fulfillment of promises which their rulers do not see their way to redeem. CAVOUR so distinctly promised that Rome should be the capital of Italy, under the sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL, and so thoroughly inoculated the Italians with the belief that the possession of Rome was a settled thing, as to render it, at the present day, an impossibility for any Minister to go to the country upon any other platform. RICASOLI, the present Prime Minister, who has taken upon himself CAVOUR'S political liabilities, would find it extremely difficult to hold his ground if he were to confess to a disappointment on the subject of Rome—even supposing for a moment that his well-known unbending spirit would submit, under any circumstances, to the retention of office after the confession of such a disappointment. Pressed by the exigencies of this situation, and finding the period for the meeting of the Italian Parliament approaching, RICASOLI some time since drew up and submitted to the Pope a most liberal scheme of guarantees for the independence of his spiritual power. The leading idea of this scheme was CAVOUR'S famous maxim of "a free church in a free state." RICASOLI tempted the Pope by the offer of far greater ecclesiastical power than he exercises in France, or indeed in any other country in the world. He was prepared to promise that the Pope should have the absolute and uncontrolled appointment of all the archbishops, bishops, and priests of every degree, to exempt Catholic schools from Government inspection, to restore the confiscated property of religious houses, and to make the most ample provision for the maintenance of the College of Cardinals and the display of regal state at the Papal Court. It is the opinion of eminent Italian statesmen with whom I have conversed, that it would have been impossible, in the nature of things, to keep RICASOLI'S promises for any length of time, because his programme conferred a power upon the Church of Rome which, exercised as it would have been without scruple over the minds of an ignorant and superstitious population like that of the lower classes of Italians, would have given the Church an absolute control over all political and municipal elections. This question, however, has not arisen, for the scheme, as RICASOLI doubtless expected, was scornfully rejected by the Pope; and moreover, which he did not expect, was rejected by France, as not containing the basis of such an arrangement as would induce the Emperor to withdraw from Rome.

After this serious check to his policy, M. RICASOLI had an interview with M. RATAZZI, the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, who was a political opponent and rival of CAVOUR'S, and to whom RICASOLI had never before spoken since his advent to office. At this interview it was agreed that M. RATAZZI should proceed to Paris, seek an interview with the Emperor, represent to him the extreme difficulty of carrying on the Italian Government while Rome continued to be the headquarters of clerical hostility and Bourbonic conspiracies, and, at any rate, endeavor to learn something positive about the Emperor's intentions, so that the Italian Ministry might know what to say to Parliament when it meets in November.

M. RATAZZI has had his interview, and I have the best means of knowing that it was far from satisfactory. The Emperor, indeed, professed the utmost desire to see Italy a united kingdom, and convinced M. RATAZZI at least so the latter tells his friends, that he was sincere in those professions. His Majesty went so far as to use the emphatic expression that, as far as his personal feelings were concerned, he would "cut his little finger off" to be able to remove the difficulties in the way of VICTOR EMANUEL being crowned King of Italy in Rome; but that for grave political reasons, which he did not explain, he could do nothing at present but maintain the *statu quo*. M. RATAZZI was, I believe, not only unable to extract from the Emperor any promise of any kind, but he failed to bring away from the conference any materials for a reasonable conjecture as to what the Emperor is likely to do at any future period, however remote. All is darkness and mystery. It is under these discouraging circumstances that M. RATAZZI is going back to Italy, to assume, in all probability, a leading part in the Government of that country. Public opinion points him out as the man destined to succeed RICASOLI, in case the latter should resign, or to be his coadjutor should he remain in power.

You may now expect to hear of agitation in Italy on the subject of Venice, for it is absolutely necessary to amuse the minds of the people with the prospect of action, even although there may be no real preparation for it. Few sober-minded Italians believe that Italy could at present attack Austria in the quadrilateral with a reasonable prospect of success, more particularly under the discouraging circumstance of Rome being in the occupation of a foreign Power whose designs are doubtful. The Emperor, so far from promising to help Italy against Austria in the Spring, is understood to have warned M. RATAZZI that in case of any attempt against Venice, Italy must rely upon her own resources. Nevertheless, I find to-day that considerable importance is attached to the rumor ventilated by a Belgian journal, that France has made a proposal to Austria for the cession of Venice to Italy. As no expectation is entertained that the proposal will be listened to, it is argued that the offer of mediation, must mean war—and a war in which France will take part. I cannot tell how this may be, having no sufficient *data* wherein to form an opinion. A part of the alleged scheme is to give Austria territorial compensation at the expense of Turkey, who would be called upon to cede some of her disaffected provinces in Herzegovine, Bosnia and Montenegro. It would be curious indeed if the Sultan, whom the Emperor is very anxious to entertain as his guest in Paris, should be invited here to celebrate the partition of his empire.

Apropos of annexations—I believe there is nothing of a serious nature in a rumor that France has demanded a "rectification of frontiers" from Switzerland. According to intelligence received from Berne, this day, the only subject in dispute was a few roods of sheep-walk, about which border shepherds were in the habit of quarreling, and the Swiss Government has consented to a better definition of the boundary line, as proposed by France.

There is no domestic news of any great interest in Paris. The money market continues to be in an anxious state, and credit is shaky.

After one of the finest Autumns ever remembered, the weather has become cold and wet within the last two days.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

The Latest Correspondence of Mr. Russell, of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Although there are some who suppose the Confederates will retire, as they are pushed, until they take up a position behind Manassas, and that they will not fight better than they did in the action of the 21st of July, there is no sound reason for believing that they will not risk another battle, or that they will not contest it with at least as much spirit. But that they have chances of being as successful now as they were before is scarcely admissable, judging, not from any qualities in the men, or any accidents of generalship but from the actual superiority in *matériel*, and, perhaps, in men, possessed by the Federalists.

Let it be granted that the Confederates are unanimous, and that they are as consolidated in their identity of opinion and in their animosity to the "Yankees" as a bar of iron, they must soften under fire if it be long and hot enough. The Northerners, who have served with Southern men, admit their gallantry, but do not give them credit for great endurance and long-continued efforts. They are of a showy, flashy, and effervescent courage, which does not keep well except in bottle, and is apt to bubble away, they say, when exposed to the weather. This may be true or not of the mass of the rank and file; but the leaders have shown no lack of temper, persistence and fixity of purpose. It is strange enough to hear a placid but stern Northerner admit that he was bullied at "the Academy" by the Southerner, and that at West Point and the great public schools and colleges the latter generally took the lead; and, when you inquire into the reason, you are told that the men from the South were generally "fiercer" and more overbearing than natives of the Northern and Western States—more hot-tempered and domineering, so that opposition or opposition of any sort chafed and irritated them into quarrels, and in order to avoid such unpleasantness they had their own way. They were, after a manner, spoilt children of the Union. The Northerners were actually proud of producing such fine gentlemen, and even yet there is a sort of sneaking regard for the elegant and accomplished men reared in the midst of the Slave States, and educated in the North amid influences which led them to think they were really better than those around them. It may readily be imagined how these young gentlemen, full of warm blood and pride, despising labor and all base mechanical arts, lorded it over the hard-working, plodding offspring of manufacturers, commercial men and traders who were studying by their sides. Cradled among slaves, growing up in the exercise of command, engaging in the sports of the field early in boyhood, they became imperious, self-reliant and haughty, and entered upon manhood bold horsemen, good shots, quick-eyed and strong-nerved, amid the youth of the Northern cities, who were their fellow-students without being their equals, or even their associates, and for whom, as their inferiors in those particulars, they entertained feelings not far removed from pure disdain. But the Northern men ran up alongside them in the after race in life, and, although it is probable the volunteers are not superior, they are surely equal to the Southern levies.

The departments were startled to-day by the report that a Confederate flotilla had attacked the blockading squadron off Ship Island, at the exit of the Mississippi into the Delta, and had destroyed the *Preble*, 16, and *Vincennes*, 20, sloops of war; but though there are no means of denying the report, there are grounds for thinking it is exaggerated. It is quite certain that there is a battery of six 9-inch guns on the island, which it would be difficult for such a flotilla as was likely to be fitted out in New-Orleans to deal with successfully. There is no use in speculating when a few days will settle the matter, but it is probable that an expedition down the river, under Capt. HOLLINS, of the Confederate (late of the United States navy, and serving on board the *Susquehannah*,) did force the fleeable squadron, which consisted of the two vessels named above, one of which is 35 and the other 24 years old, a small steamer and some iransports, to retreat under the battery, or to run in among the mud flats. It is evident that the Confederates did not gain a complete success, or they would not have retired till they had possession of the ships or had burnt them. His old comrades are inclined to think that Capt. HOLLINS has been indulging in a little gasconade, to which he is said by them to be much addicted. If the dispatch be genuine, however, it is not likely he would render himself ridiculous by statements which could be disproved so easily. As long as the exit is in possession of the Federalists, and is protected by batteries, such exploits, however daring, and however mischievous to the enemy, will effect little service in opening the great river, or in raising the blockade. It is surprising the Government did not seize upon and fortify the port long ago, and hold it with a force able to resist any mere razzia-like attacks or sudden raids. The rumor has caused some agitation at all events, and in its earlier phase was very alarming, for it amounted to the destruction of the blockading force and the actual opening of the Mississippi for the time. The steam ram which was used in the operation was being built at New-Orleans, or rather at Algiers, on the opposite side of the river, when I was there, but I heard it was a failure for want of steam-power. It was a tortoise-shaped vessel, made of iron, and armed with heavy guns, just peering above the water, and was provided with apparatus for blowing steam and hot water over any boarding-parties who attempted to gain the arched deck, beneath which the crew were placed in comparative security.

There has been no event of any consequence at the south side of the Potomac [illegible] dwelling's shell firing of the [illegible] against the Confederate [illegible] by which they succeeded in setting fire to a [illegible] The positions have advanced a little on the [illegible] consolidated and connected by the [illegible] different battalions, and the Federalists are [illegible] getting into a solid line of occupation from the river resting on the river above and behind Lewinsville, to the left below Alexandria, forming a complete [illegible] round Washington, with a chain of forts, [illegible] parapets, and earthworks, supported by strong divisions behind them. At night there was heavy firing down the river. The *Seminole*, a screw war steamer of the third class (600 tons), having been fitted out at the Navy-yard, was proceeding down the stream to join her consorts in the naval expeditionary force, when she was fired on by a Confederate battery some miles below Alexandria. The enemy thought, probably, that it was the *Pawnee*, laden with marines, among which they might have hoped to do much damage, and they therefore opened from a battery in a place where no trace of any work had been seen or suspected.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

A long ride to-day along the front, from Arlington by Munson's Hill, and round by Ball's Cross-roads to the Ferry at Georgetown, failed to furnish me with matter of interest to European readers. All the details of camp life and picket skirmishing, which naturally excite people here in their own country, undergoing the horrors of war, and with its scenes brought home to their doors, would fall flat and stale on the ears of those who are either looking on from afar with philosophic curiosity, speculative indifference, or with sympathies only aroused by the greater movements and events on which the fate of the struggle and the grand principles it involves depend. Gen. MCDOWELL was in front of his tent at Arlington, for he prefers the canvas to the mansion, philosophizing, too, under the shade of the fine old trees, while his wife, who had come out from the city to spend a day with her husband, sat knitting inside. Perhaps the world will not care much about that either, but the name of the General who commanded at Bull Run, and who deserved a better fate than to have it associated with defeat, is historical forever, and at all times the steadfast endurance of misfortune has been considered worthy of the respect of higher beings than man. The zeal and warmth with which MCDOWELL assists the young friend and former comrade who has been placed over his head mark the generous nature of the officer who, rising above a justifiable military jealousy, has achieved a rare conquest over a soldier's nature, and over the innate prejudices of his profession. I have the fullest confidence that the General will justify every expectation which may have been formed of him by his friends when the next battle is to be fought. Here he is now with twelve regiments under him. A few weeks ago he commanded "the Grand Army of the Potomac," his name was on every tongue; a chorus of adulation and praise went up all over the land in his honor. Such is the steady appreciation of the present and the disregard of the past which mark the Republican mind. But let him get a corps, as it is said he will, and obtain some independent success, and he will tap that ready fountain which flows beside the waters of Lethe, and will be covered with its pleasant but frothy showers. As the General is talking there appears through the trees a group of officers more like the military men of Europe in dress and mien than the bulk of volunteers. There is the French *kepi*, gold lace banded, cocked up as to the peak, the neat tight tunic buttoned up, the short hair, trimmed moustache, the long riding boot, bits and spurs and housings clean and bright. The visitors are Gen. BLENKER and Prince of Salm-Salm, and others of his Staff—all Germans, with a little army of Germans themselves, for BLENKER'S corps outside, through it is a sort of Legion Etrangère, is composed principally of people from Deutschland, of whom some 60,000 have taken up arms for the United States. After a time they depart, and I continue on my way and see, in secluded dells, various gallant Blenkerites, engaged in the consumption of lager beer, or in the demolition of farmhouses, for they are rather inclined to treat an enemy as an enemy, and spoil the Philistines when they can. There was a little pottering of musketry now and then, but on the whole the day was quiet here.

OCTOBER 17.

There are grounds for supposing the Confederates are holding on very lightly to their advanced posts, notwithstanding reports of skirmishes in front. According to the best information, there is no considerable force about Winchester or Leesburgh, and the corps scattered about there, though reinforced to-day, are rather in an attitude of insecurity, and will probably concentrate and march off as soon as an advance of the right takes place. Gen. BANKS was in town to-day, very possibly to confer with the Generals on the plan of the campaign, for though not a soldier by profession, he has evinced such a remarkable vigor and soundness of judgment, that he has established a position for himself which cannot be overlooked. There are little points of difference to be adjusted before any uniform plans can be adopted. Gen. SCOTT is still Commander-in-Chief, and his views do not always coincide with those of the young Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac. As I mention the veteran's name, I am reminded that I appear to have done him some injustice in reference to the order which he published to the army on the issue of paper money, in which he congratulated himself, as I understood, on being able to announce to the troops that they could draw notes instead of gold. What Gen. SCOTT said was that they could draw those notes as well as gold if they pleased, and he pointed out the advantages of the paper as a medium of remittances. I make the correction very readily, for I would not willingly be found among the number of those who cast disparagement on one so eminent for past services, high character, great courtliness of manner and kindness of heart. It may readily be imagined that the acts of the junior who has leaped so rapidly to command are not always approved by the nominal chief, and that the limits of respective authority are narrowly watched. The uncertainty which prevails as to the intentions of the enemy, causes a multitude of plans to be ventilated. Washington is so well covered with works that 40,000 men ought to suffice for its protection. "What, then, is the use of all the men who are around it?" "Give us something for our money." "Make a move." "Save Kentucky." "Rescue Missouri." "Send men into the West." "We have every confidence in MCCLELLAN, but we would like him to make a sign"—such are the voices from New-York, working heart and soul for the Union, which happens also to include New-York. The subscription to the National Loan is progressing at an extraordinary rate. Trade is reviving. Money is pouring in. Spite of the New-Orleans story, confidence and hope are firm. It is probable Gen. MCCLELLAN will soon move out his headquarters to Arlington House, and then the expectations of the capitalists will have something to rest upon. Washington and its vicinity is a depôt from which stores may be drawn as long as the river is open and railways work; but then you will see that the Confederates have opened batteries above Aquia Creek, and have fired on the men-of-war going down from the Navy-yard. The *Seminole* is a 9-gun screw steamer of 800 tons; the *Pocahontas* is a screw of less than 700 tons, with five guns; the *Pawnee*, of 1,900 tons, carries six guns. All these were fired on the night before last by bad artillerymen, who struck them several times, but did no damage. Still, it is a significant sign. The navy are rather glad of it, for they say they have been preaching till they are hoarse about the necessity of sending a military force to occupy the points where these batteries now are. What is the use of firing at sand-banks or the river shores? There are 36,000 horses and mules here to be fed, and five times as many men, not to count the ordinary population swollen by contracts, and jobbers, and job-hunters. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so long in the hands of the Confederates, is to be repaired and reopened. But little can be expected from Western Virginia. Indeed, so exhausted is the Valley of the Kanawha by the tramp of marauding columns, and inexhaustible advances and retreats, that FLOYD on the one side, and ROSECRANS on the other, have fallen back and left the valley to its tears. May not this process be but a precursor of what will take place on a larger scale down South when the big armies move? The Federal Governor elected at Wheeling is issuing proclamations headed "Commonwealth of Virginia," fixing the fourth Thursday in October for the election of representatives to Congress in those districts which "failed to elect, by reason of armed men in rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the

time, 307; four days, 81; three days, 75.

—Mills, 31; hands, 2,811. Mills on full , 5; five days, 1; four days, 2; three days, 3; days, 1. Hands on full time, 198; five days, 269; days, 1,315; two days, 469; stopped, 160.

ARDEN.—Mills, 4; hands, 268; all full time.

ENWOOD.—Mills, 22; hands, 3,321; mills on full , 3; four days, 10; three days, 9; hands on full , 200; four days, 1,211; three days, 1,910.

ERSWOOD.—Mills, 10; hands, 531; mills on full ; hands on full time, 181; the rest average days a week.

AMBA.—Mills, 16; hands, 1,218; mills on full time, four days, 11; three days, 2; hands on full time, four days, 953; three days, 226.

DDLETON.—Mills, 14; hands, 948; mills on full , 7; five days, 2; four days, 4; three days, 1; s on full time, 366; five days, 342; four days, 150; days, 90.

ODMORDEN.—Mills, 40; hands, 2,972; mills on full , 11; five days, 8; four days, 18; three days, 1; ped, 2; hands on full time, 1,488; five days, 354; days, 1,040; three days, 40; stopped, 50.

WENTSALL.—Mills, 32; hands, 4,497; mills on full , 14; five days, 2; four days, 15; stopped, 1. s on full time, 1,780; five days, 131; four days, ; stopped, 18.

SLINGDEN.—Mills, 40; hands, 3,697; mills on full , 14; five days, 5; four days, 17; three days, 4. s on full time, 1,006; five days, 536; four days, ; three days, 4.

RAY AND ELTON.—Mills, 34; hands, 6,520; mills on ll time, 13; four days, 10; three days, 8; stopped, 3. ands on full time, 1,343; four days, 2,551; three days, 2,489; stopped, 140.

LTON.—Mills, 71; hands, 13,670; mills working full time, 50; five days, 3; four days, 6; three days, 1; stopped, 9, 5 of which belong to one firm. Hands on full time, 9,566; five days a week, 418; four days, 1,459; three days, 904; stopped, 1,323.

URNLEY.—Mills, 88; hands, 8,814. Mills working full time, 15; five days, 6; four days, 38; three days, 29; stopped, 1. Hands on full time, 1,309; five days, 468; four days, 6,116; three days, 4,163; stopped, 80. Our correspondent remarks of Burnley that the hours of labor and the number of hands employed are being gradually reduced, the former by the shortening of daylight, and the latter by the non-filling up of vacancies, and in some cases by direct discharge. Most of the mills now working four days will soon be reduced to three, and in many it is intended to stop altogether. Prospects are gloomy, and the pressure on the Board of Guardians is beginning to be felt.

BLACKBURN.—Mills, 75; hands, 23,995. Mills working full time, 16; five days, 12; four days, 28; three days, 17; stopped, 2. Hands working full time, 5,175; five days, 3,405; four days, 8,755; three days, 5,860; stopped, 300.

WIGAN, INCE AND HINDLEY.—Mills, 21; hands, 8,035. Mills working full time, 5; five days, 1; three days, 8; stopped, 7. Hands on full time, 3,216; five days, 400; three days, 3,190; stopped, 1,230.

PRESTON.—Mills, 49. Number of mills working full time, 23; five days, 4; four days, 10; three days, 10; stopped, 2. Our correspondent has not been able to ascertain the number of hands employed by the different firms enumerated; but the aggregate may be set down as 35,000.

Adding together the above figures for all the districts enumerated, we have the following aggregate result:

MILLS.

Number of mills working full time	202
Number of mills working five days	76
Number of mills working four days	300
Number of mills working three days	110
Number of mills stopped	49
Total number	836

WORKPEOPLE.

Number working full time	64,393
Number working five days	15,572
Number working four days	55,397
Number working three days	28,832
Number stopped	8,063
Total number of workpeople enumerated	172,257

THE INDIAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

I have before me a letter from an Indian official of ability and rare opportunities for exact knowledge as to the position and prospects of the Indian cotton trade in Dharwar, which, with the Guzerat and Central Indian fields, is the great source to which we have to look for Indian cotton, and of which the central town will soon be connected with the capacious port of Shedusbegur by an excellent road, now in progress, of about 84 miles long. When that road is completed the Dharwar cotton will be easier of shipment than that of Guzerat or Oomrawuttee.

"I am certain," says my authority, "that a steady rise in the value of cotton at home would, *in three years*, enable the part of the country with which I am acquainted (Dharwar) to treble its supply,—indeed, it is stated in 1857 to have supplied one-fourth of the demand, and could supply three-fourths in three years if inducement is held out steadily. The cotton grown here is excellent in quality, both New-Orleans and indigenous; but the curse is, that the seeds get mixed, and the plants grow up mixed, and the cotton is picked mixed. The native seed is small, therefore clogs the teeth of the saw-gin, and the value of the staple is reduced to a very low point below its original worth. This is the great difficulty we have to deal with here; and nothing short of enabling the revenue officers to direct the extirpation of the native cotton in a New-Orleans field, and *vice versa*, can cure it. If left alone, it will ruin. It is not always dishonesty, but partly that and partly apathy. It is so general, that it hardly pays one individual to be particular. The demand is always greater than the supply; so the grower can always sell any kind of cotton so that there is no loss, and a careful cultivator at best can only sell a few dozen bales—too small a quantity to secure a separate rate. The demand depends less on the supply, the crop, &c., than on the rate of freight at Bombay. Our New-Orleans is less strong than the American, and suffers more in the gin. As it is, our cotton cultivation increases some 10,000 acres per annum, in good years, and never falls away again. The present movement has sent the price up to about 15 or 20 per cent., and it is still rising, but not near what it was in '57 or '58. [N. B.—This was written in March last.]

All government interference is 'bosh.' The ryots will grow cotton exclusively, if cotton pays. The European can teach them how to cultivate it. All that the Manchester and Liverpool men should do is to send European agents to purchase it. Guarantee a certain fixed demand for a certain number of years—buy superior cotton at a trifle over the rate given for the ordinary sort—offer large prizes for improved produce—but as for any Company cultivating cotton hereabouts, why the land is altogether taken up, and they could not get an acre without paying twenty years' purchase. Indian cotton is used to supplement the American, therefore the demand is fluctuating. Make it constant, and the thing is done. Government can do no more than they have already done; that is, they have introduced the New-Orleans cotton, and it is now cultivated over thousands of acres, more and more every year."

This letter brings into a strong light one point which has not been sufficiently considered, I think, in our calculations on an Indian supply of cotton. The writer—who, I repeat, is in a position to know, and of capacity to judge,—says three years will be required to treble the supply of Dharwar. But the stimulus to be applied, in order to induce this increase, is a constant demand. Can we promise this? Will there be any resort to India for long-stapled cotton when the American field is again opened to us? And are we not bound, as rational beings, to look for the reopening of that field sooner or later? Suppose the American crop and an Indian crop thrown on the market together, prices would fall far and fast. This might benefit the manufacturer, but it would certainly involve both the Indian and American shippers in heavy loss, and though the American factor and planter would persevere in his cotton-buying and cotton-growing in spite of a year's or two years' discouragement, can we promise ourselves as much for the Indian cotton factor and ryot? I fear not, from what this letter says, as well as from all we know of the character of the Indian population.

I confess these considerations make me far from sanguine as to any great good to be derived by this country or by India, from the present crisis in North America. I cannot but think that crisis a temporary one. India cannot give us the cotton we want to tide us over the storm; and as for a permanent supply, we cannot insure that steadiness of demand which alone can draw that supply to England, unless the cotton-growing capacity of the Southern States is to be altogether annihilated in the present struggle, which, I presume, no one expects. I do not insist upon the comparative cost of inland transport and sea voyage in the case of Indian and American cotton, because I wish to keep this point distinct from that to which this letter is directed, viz: that to materially enlarge the cotton crop of India, and to draw it to this country in a form suited to our needs, there wants a steady, guaranteed demand for a fixed period, which I do not conceive we are in any position to insure to the Indian grower and factor.

French Trade Prostrated by the American War.

From the Constitutionnel.

The truth is that France, like England, has not received this year the customary remittances of the precious metals which represent the balance of her exchanges with North America. This single fact suffices to cause an establishment like the Bank of France to act with circumspection,—an establishment, which, on one hand, is obliged to discount, so to speak, without limit, the paper presented to it, provided that paper fulfils the conditions which the Bank itself has imposed; and on the other hand, is bound to satisfy at sight, in specie, demands which may exceed 980,000,000f. But the temporary decline in the metallic stock of France would not have sufficed to cause the augmentation of the rate of interest, if the metallic reserve of the Bank had not been simultaneously attacked by two or three peculiar causes. Let us confine ourselves to remarking that a great part of the specie withdrawn from its coffers took the road to Russia, where commerce sends silver—a metal which is known to be very scarce in that country; and another [illegible] of her loan of 800,000,000f., of which two-thirds are now paid. Speculation, cleverly excited, threw itself, so to speak, on that state stock which presents the double advantage of small calls and large interests; but when speculators found it impossible to borrow at 5 per cent. money which they placed out at 7½, they rashly attempt to undo what they had inconsiderately effected, and the Italian loan, not fully subscribed, and still less, placed permanently, met with a check, which has been one of not the least causes of the depreciation in all other securities. Another sort of speculation was then engrafted on the first; and it sufficed for speculators for a fall to represent that another Italian loan was in prospect, though not for some months to come, destined to meet the deficits in the budgets, and to pay for the reorganization of the army, to make the loan of 1861 lose not only the premium it had acquired, but 1½ per cent. on the rate of issue, and to become the victim of one of those panics of which it is more easy to ascertain the causes than to foresee the end. Another consequence of the trouble occasioned in the market by these ill-concerted operations was that the Bank, forced to create resources, and in doing so sacrificing principles to a perhaps exaggerated fear of recriminations to which it had previously been subjected, dared not advance further in the path it had previously followed. Instead of making a new increase in discount, which would probably have cut short the demands for money, the Bank sold about half of its disposable rentes, that is to say nearly 1,200,000f. of rentes, representing a capital of 27,000,000f.; we say sold, because it appears that after having used them in continuations, it definitely disposed of them in the course of the month. It therefore, about 27,000,000f. which have been abstracted from the sum ordinarily employed in operations in the public market, and have been replaced by an equal amount of securities, which, however, will easily find persons to take them definitely."

The Case T. B. Forwood.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Post:

SIR: ALEXANDER POPE has said, "The proper study of mankind is man." Every now and again some extraordinary specimen appears on this stage of ours, reminding us forcibly of the truth of the poet's axiom. Your paper of to-day furnishes opportunity for a practical examination. Reading Mr. T. B. FORWOOD's letter to Earl RUSSELL, one is at a loss which to admire most, the modesty or the assurance of the writer. Sons of 31 years not unfrequently echo the sentiments of the father. True, Mr. FORWOOD's son is reputed to be "very quiet," so quiet as to need instructing not to speak upon politics on his recent voyage to New-York. Example is, however, better than precept; and the father's teaching example super-excellent. Did it not occur to Mr. FORWOOD that he was not doing himself full justice when he penned the important letter to Earl RUSSELL? Himself a British subject, loyalty permeates through all his veins. The Queen's proclamation of neutrality in the unhappy American strife, next to the Gospel, would be reverenced by him; but men have strange ways of showing attachment and obedience. *Mr. Forwood's devotion to his Queen's wishes found expression, but a short time ago, in the exhibition of a Confederate flag gracefully floating from his office windows, in sight of the Liverpool Exchange—a fitting mark of respect, truly, on the late visit of Prince Alfred to the good old town.* Earl RUSSELL will doubtless appreciate this outburst of loyalty and devotion; even should he have to withdraw the embassador from Washington, the sacrifice might not be too great—such extraordinary [devotion demands adequate reward. But to close seriously: Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Mr. Forwood can hardly expect his country to defend his sympathetic expressions in favor of a Southern Confederacy, fighting for the ulterior object of perpetual slavery for some five millions of human beings. JUSTITIA.

OCTOBER 30, 1861.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Some Malicious Charges Refuted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returning from California a few days since, I was surprised to learn that serious charges of disloyalty to the Government had been industriously circulated against the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, and its President, B. M. HUGHES, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., but now of Atchison, Kansas. The chief among these charges I know to be false, and the remainder are so utterly inconsistent with the character of Mr. HUGHES, whom I have the honor of an acquaintance with, and are so at variance with my own experience during a recent trip *viâ* their Overland Mail line to California, that I ask of your courtesy a little space in which to fulfil an act of justice.

Permit me to say that a more honorable, high-toned, and frankly independent gentleman than is Gen. HUGHES, I have never had the good fortune to meet. It was my privilege to discuss with him the question of the great rebellion, a few weeks ago, just before the removal of his Overland Mail Company's Office from St. Joseph, Mo., to Atchison, in the *free* State of Kansas, and consequently not long prior to the date on which the charges against him seem to have first appeared. At that time it was far safer than now to give expression to treasonable sentiments, but Gen. HUGHES, in the conversation referred to, uttered no single expression in the slightest degree sympathetic with the rebellion, or disloyal to the Government. I know he was then, and is to-day, and always has been, as true a Union man as enjoys the blessings which the Union secures: if he were not so, he is too honorable, frank, and bold, to stoop to concealment or dissimulation. Whatever his views, all men may know them at will, and none need be in doubt. So much for the charge of personal disloyalty.

The other principal charge was that Gen. HUGHES had discriminated against Union men in the selection of drivers and employes, and that as a consequence, the Overland mail line was completely under control of the Secessionists, who might at any time divert it to the purposes of the rebels. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. I speak from personal knowledge. It was near the 1st of September when I crossed the Continent by the Overland line. The civil war was the almost constant topic of conversation, in which the drivers, conductors, and other employes of the stage company joined with the freedom that generally marks the intercourse of fellow-travelers across the Plains; and while some of our passengers (one of them a recent Government contractor, if he told the truth) were vociferous in their utterances of treason, and here and there a driver or station-keeper appeared to sympathize in some degree with the rebel cause, a large majority of employes, five-sixths at least, were decided in their expression of Union sentiments, and many of them made careful inquiries as to the condition of affairs, prompted by strong inclination to abandon their business in order that they might enlist in the sacred cause of defending and maintaining the Union. With this personal experience so fresh in my memory, I am not at all surprised to learn that when, a short time after, I passed over the line, Gen. HUGHES ordered the oath of allegiance to the National Government to be administered to his subordinates, *only two of them declined to take it.* Further comment is needless.

I should not feel at liberty to trespass upon so much of your space if there was not back of these attacks upon the worthy President of the Company an evident and malicious design to work a great public wrong. The real sin of Gen. HUGHES consists in the removal of his office from St. Joseph, Mo., to Atchison, in Kansas. That is to be expiated by the destruction of the Company, if vituperative slander can compass it. He was esteemed "almost a saint" prior to the change of terminus; but since then his vices would seem to have germinated and grown in marvelous degree. The anonymous revilers who avail of the popular excitement to aim assassin blows at Gen. HUGHES, are *really* striking at the life of the Overland Mail system, in which, for one, as a Californian, I feel a deep and abiding interest. He is at the head of a Company which has established in the wilderness as fine a stage line as can be found anywhere within the borders of civilization. Break this Company down—especially at this season of the year—by lying accusations of disloyalty; relieve it from the duty of carrying the daily mail between the Pacific Ocean and the Missouri River, and the Overland line is crippled, and, for the present at least, destroyed.

In this view of the case, I am sure you will excuse the length at which I have found it necessary to treat the subject. I am, very respectfully, your obliged servant,

JAMES W. SIMONTON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 16, 1861.

$16,000	U. S. 6s, 1862	97⅛	250	Hudson River R.	40⅝
12,500	U. S. 6s, 1867	94⅜	50	do	845 40⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅜	50	do	b30 40⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	50	do	b4 40⅝
3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	88¾	50	do	b60 40⅝
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	88⅝	100	do	b30 40⅝
3,000	Treas. 11 p. c. Nts.	100⅜	50	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
2,000	Treas. 6 p. c. 2 Year.	99⅛	50	do	13⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	44¾	200	Reading Railroad	36
25,000	do	44⅞	100	do	36⅛
5,000	do	b30 45¼	100	Mich. Central R.	b30 53⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44¾	50	do	53¼
4,000	Mo. 6s, iss'd. to H. and St. J. R.	43⅜	300	do	53¼
2,000	La. State 6s	60¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19⅛
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	100⅜	8	Mich. So. & N. I. g. s.	41
500	H. Riv. R. 1st M.	105	150	do	40⅝
1,000	H. R. 3d M. B'ds.	77⅜	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
1,000	Har. 1st M. B'ds.	94⅜	250	do	63⅞
1,000	do	95	100	do	b30 64¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	73	40	Clev. and Pitts. R.	124⅜
1,000	M. S. 2d M. Ass'd.	B 60¾	200	do	s30 124⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	14	100	Galena & Chicago R.	73¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M.	B. 45	200	do	s60 73
12	Continental Bank	76	35	do	73¾
100	Canton Co	10½	100	do	b60 73¾
100	Pac. M. S	97⅝	900	Cleveland & Tol. R.	37⅜
50	do	b15 97¾	100	do	37⅜
50	do	b10 97¾	200	do	s30 37⅜
38	do	97¾	100	do	b30 37⅜
150	do	b10 97⅝	100	do	b10 37⅜
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	c 81	130	Chi. & R. I. R.	57½
400	do	80⅞	100	do	57¾
150	do	s10 80⅞	50	do	s15 57¾
1100	do	b3 81	100	do	b10 57¾
250	do	b10 81	100	do	s10 57¾
50	do	s60 80¾	100	do	b60 58
200	Erie Railway	34⅜	50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	s10 65¼
100	do	34⅜	50	do	65
100	do	b30 34⅜	150	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	22¾
40	do	34¼	6	do	22¾
200	do	b10 34⅝	18	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pref.	80
1250	do	34⅜	35	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	65
150	Erie Railway Pref.	60¾	250	Buf. & State Line R.	110
150	do	60¾			

MONDAY, Nov. 18—A. M.

The financial event of the past week was the presence in the City of the Secretary of the Treasury for a conference with the Joint Select Committee of the Associated Bankers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, in reference to their third or December option of $50,000,000 of the Public Loan. The amount to be placed to the credit of the Government was promptly agreed to. A good many of the Bankers expressed their preference to this extension of the negotiation of the 19th of August, as originally proposed on the 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds. But the majority represented in the Joint Committee desiring and believing that the entire National Loan of $250,000,000 authorized by Congress in July, will pass through the Associated Banks of the three Cities, for distribution to the public, recommended that at least one-half of the Funded Stock, twenty years to run, authorized by the act of Congress, should at once be placed at the command of the Banks, by joint purchase, conditioned that the third option on the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds be continued until January. They also recommended that in place of a 7 ℔ cent. Funded Stock, limited at par, the Stock secured be issued in the equivalent form of a 6 ℔ cent. Stock at 90½ ℔ cent. and accrued interest since the 1st July; this alternative being expressly authorized by the Supplementary Loan Act of Aug. 8.

To these propositions it was understood the Secretary would assent, and the negotiation came before a general meeting of the Bank officers of New-York, on Saturday last, in this form. After some discussion as to whether the Stock should take other than a Federal form, for resale or hypothecation in case of need, abroad, this point, on consultation with the Secretary, was finally waived. And in addition to the reluctance of the head of the Department of the Treasury to consult any other than the usual home form of negotiation, we may mention that well founded doubts have been expressed by the most experienced representatives of Foreign buyers, as to whether any real advantage would be gained to either party by the alteration. Accordingly the credit of a sum equivalent to $50,000,000 at 7 ℔ cent.—in a 6 ℔ cent. twenty-year Federal Stock—was voted by the meeting, and similar action, we doubt not, has been, or soon will be, taken by the Banks of Boston and Philadelphia. The Money is thus subject to the drafts of the Treasury, together with the remainder of the second credit of the 1st October, of which more than one-half is yet undrawn.

Thus terminated, in the utmost harmony and good feeling, another important conference between the Government and the Associated Bankers of the Atlantic Cities—manifesting the continued mutual confidence subsisting between them, and reflecting the highest sense of public spirit and promptness on the part of the great Money lenders to accommodate the Government to the last cent required to vindicate its integrity and power against the present rebellion.

The popular subscriptions to the 7.30 per cent. 3 years Treasury Bonds will go on as usual, and the fact that no more than a hundred millions is at the disposal of the people—of which nearly half has already been taken up—will of course increase the demamd, as the Naval and Military successes of the Government follow each other. The following are the sums paid in to the New-York Sub-Treasury on this account the past week:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$392,000	$589,000
Tuesday	501,000	357,000
Wednesday	592,000	119,000
Thursday	271,000	393,000
Friday	172,000	215,000
Saturday	331,000	140,000
Total	$2,259,000	$1,813,000
By Banks	3,500,000	3,500,000
Total for week	$5,759,000	$5,313,000
Total since 19th August		$56,009,000
By Banks	$49,000,000	
Less reimbursed	24,500,000	
	$24,500,000	
By individuals	31,509,000—	56,009,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks		13,991,000
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$70,000,000

The Sub-Treasury Specie Average for the week is rather higher than the previous week, while the Bank line will run nearly even on the Averages to be made up this afternoon. The following are the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury at the close of

Monday	$6,512,301	Thursday	$8,434,867
Tuesday	9,929,673	Friday	8,122,989
Wednesday	8,707,056	Saturday	7,386,266
Aggregate			$49,093,152
Making the average of six days			8,182,192

The Discount and deposit lines at Bank will be further reduced, mainly through the operations of the Government Account. The Ordinary Deposit line, however, is on the increase, and stands nearly two millions higher at the close than at the beginning of the week. On the other hand, the ordinary or mercantile Discount line is partially lower than on the previous statement. The demand for Money is moderate, and the rates easy, at 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime paper, and 6 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers on call. The Foreign Exchanges have stiffened up to 108¾ for Bankers, and 107¾@108 for the various grades of Merchant bills on England. The income of Gold from California is more than equal to the sums needed by the Government outside of New-York.

The Trade of the week was again very active in the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce, and the movement on the Corn Exchange has seldom shown so much spirit in the way of a regular and healthy business, or so little disposition to speculate for higher prices by placing Grain and Flour under hypothecation in store. For Foreign Imports the movement keeps at a moderate pace, scarcely exceeding one-half the value of the week's clearances of Domestic Produce. The latter are of course greatly stimulated by the near approach of the close of Canal navigation, and it is the prospect of this that partially influences the firmness of the Foreign Exchanges.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $1,812,787, against $2,468,939 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,282,119, against $3,471,351 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $138,700 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.....$99,801,000
Add seven weeks since Oct. 1 12,828,123
Total since Jan. 1.....$112,629,123
Against same time last year..... 206,057,343
Decreased Import since 1st January...$93,428,220

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.....$96,188,000
Add seven weeks since Oct. 1..... 21,554,798
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$117,742,798
Against same time last year..... 85,527,846
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$32,214,952

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.....$3,283,000
Against same time, 1860..... 44,973,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $41,690,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$36,307,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,711,000
California Gold at New-York	30,998,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$75,016,000

Against same time 1860:

From California	$29,945,000
From abroad	2,030,000—$31,975,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$43 041,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94⅜@95½@94
New-York Central	79@81¾@80@80⅛
New-York and Erie	32¾@35½@33@33¾
Erie Preference Shares	58¼@60¾@60@60⅛
Rock Island	53⅛@58¼@56½@57
Michigan Guaranteed	39⅞@41½@40⅛
Michigan Southern	19@20¼@19⅜
Michigan Central	50⅜@54½@52⅝
Toledo	36⅛@38¼@37
Galena	70½@73¾@73
Illinois Central	62⅞@64⅛@63⅛
Panama	118⅛@121@120
Pacific Mail	94 ex. d.@99⅛@95⅛@97
Missouris	43¾@45½@44¼
Virginias	48@48⅜
Tennessees	42¼@45¼@45
Hudson River	40@40⅜@39¾@40
Harlem Preferred	32¾@35¼@33¾
Burlington and Quincy	65¾@65¾
Harlem, Common	13@14@13¾

The extreme fluctuations on the Stock Exchange the past week are equal to about 2 ℔ cent., and generally in the direction of the advance up to Saturday noon, when the circumstances attending the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON, on a British mail steamer, in the West Indies, created much excitement on the Exchange, and caused the market, for an hour or two, to fall off ½@1 ℔ cent. Later in the day there was renewed strength in the demand, and the political cause which had influenced the reaction lost its force, for the most part, in the general good feeling inspired by the capture of these conspicuous traitors, coupled with the continued successes of the army in the South. The market closed with much firmness, at about the outside figures in the above table, establishing an advance for the week of 1½ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, 1⅞ on Erie, 2¼ on Erie Preferred, and from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. on the Western Roads. Pacific Mail is 3 ℔ cent. higher, and Panama 1½, than on Saturday week; and the State Stocks show 2⅜ higher on Tennessees, and ⅜ on Missouris. The National Funded Stocks advanced to 95⅛ at one time during the week, but on Saturday fell back to 94@94¼ ℔ cent. partly because the effect of the new negotiation of the Secretary of the Treasury with the Banks was not correctly understood. There is a general improvement in the Railway mortgages, in sympathy with the Share list, in part, but mainly because of the immense Fall traffic over the Roads, which would seem to place their mortgages beyond question, both as to security and the prompt payment of interest. The City Bank Shares were also firm; and, altogether, the speculative spirit of the market was more general as well as more buoyant than at any time since the 1st of July.

The following are the latest bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88¾	Hanover	68
Manhattan	116	Metropolitan	92¾
Mechanics	90	People's	80
Phœnix	90	Market	85
Tradesmen's	93	Shoe and Leather	85
Commerce	82	Continental	75
Broadway	120	Commonwealth	73
Mercantile	100	Importers' & Traders'	90
American Exchange	85	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	90⅛	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	60⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	N. Indiana firsts	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	N. Ind. Goshen Line	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s con's, '76	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	79
Erie firsts, '68	102	Pac. R. g. by Mo.	40
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	88⅜
Erie seconds, '79	100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	73
Erie thirds, '83	88½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	83
Erie fourths, '80	77	Ch. & N. W. 1sts, sec. se.	39¼
Erie fifths, '88	74	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13½
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31½
Hudson thirds, '75	77½	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Hudson convert's, '67	88	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95	Gal. & Chic. seconds	94½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72¾
Harlem thirds, '68	73	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44¼
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	91¼	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	96
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	95	Lack. & Western bonds	93
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	80½	M. & P. Du C. firsts, pref.	79
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. secon's	72	M. & P. Du C. secs, pref.	64

Our correspondent, "Justitia," misapprehends the suggestion for funding the overdue interest on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Company. This interest *must* be paid before either class of Shareholders can have a dividend. And the proposition is to have the Shareholders pay off the arrearage of mortgage interest at once, receiving a funded obligation, say an income bond, for the Money thus advanced.

The Telegraph Extension.

OREGON TO BE EMBRACED IN THE CIRCUIT.

From the Alta California.

Oregon has no magnetic telegraph as yet, but it is arranged that before the middle of 1862 Portland shall be in communication with the wires of California, and through them with St. Louis, New-York and Boston. Mr. J. E. STROBE, who has built many miles of telegraph in California, has spent some months in Oregon, examining the route from Yreka to Portland, obtaining subscriptions and making contracts for the erection of the line. Yreka, the largest town in the extreme north of this State, on the main stage road from Sacramento to Portland, 320 miles distant from the former place, 350 from the latter by the wire, and 25 miles from Oregon, is now in telegraphic connection with the large towns of California. The main body of the population of Oregon is in the Willamette Valley, on the northern border of the State, and 100 miles from the ocean. Portland, the chief commercial town, is only 10 miles from the Columbia River. Mr. STROBE measured the distances from Yreka, by the stage road, and found them to be as follows, from place to place:

To Jacksonville	25	To Albany	15
To Cottonville	17	To Corvallis	30
To Rosebury	27	To Oregon City	17
To Oakland	18	To Portland	13
To Eugene City	27		
To Corvallis	40	Total	260

Jacksonville is in the Rogue River Valley; Cottonville, Rosebury, and Oakland, in the Umpqua Valley; and Eugene City, Corvallis, Albany, Salem, Oregon City, and Portland, are on the bank of the Willamette River. The Rogue and Umpqua Rivers run westward to the Pacific, and the Willamette runs northward to the Columbia. There are three mountain ranges to be crossed between Yreka and Portland—the Siskiyou range, between the Klamath and Rogue Valleys; the Umpqua range, between the Rogue and Umpqua Valleys; and the Calapooya range, between the Umpqua and Willamette. The Siskiyou Mountains are bare to the summit, but all that portion in Oregon is covered with thick timber, and the other mountain ranges are also heavily timbered. The valleys contain some evergreen and oak forests, but about the half distance from Yreka to Portland is over prairies.

The material for poles is abundant, and the earth along the route is favorable for their erection. The poles will be sawn eight inches square at the bottom, four inches at the top, and 22 feet long, of which length three feet will be put into the ground. The poles will be 88 yards apart, requiring 20 to a mile. The wire will be No. 9, about a sixth of an inch thick—a size larger than that used in California—and 320 pounds will be used in a mile. It is impossible to determine in advance the precise cost of a long line of telegraph, but Mr. STROBE makes the following estimate per mile:

Wire, 320 lbs	$80
Twenty poles, on the ground	45
Setting poles	8
Freight on wire	15
Putting up wire	20
Twenty insulators, improved kind	20
Total per mile	$188

This is exclusive of the cost of offices, batteries, superintendence and collecting subscriptions. The Company will be styled "The Oregon Telegraph Company," with a capital stock of $75,000, and its main place of business in Portland. The line will not stop, however, at Portland, but will extend seven miles further, to Vancouver, which is a town of note, and is the chief military post for Oregon and the eastern part of Washington Territory. After the Oregon line shall have been completed, it will not be long before a line will be built through Washington to Olympia, Steilacoom, Port Townsend and thence across to Victoria. The Russians have, already, a line complete from St. Petersburgh to Irkutsk, and they are now extending it to Nicolaiefsky, at the mouth of the Amoor, from which point they promise to continue it across to Sitka. As to the possibility of this there can be no reasonable doubt. Either by way of the Aleutian Islands or by Behring's Straits, not more than 150 miles of submarine wire is necessary in any one place. The distance is about 3,500 miles from the mouth of the Amoor to Sitka, and thence 900 to Portland.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Long Speech on Fair Weather—Good Crops—The Productions of Utah—The New Settlement at Rio Virgin, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1861.

Excepting the first week or ten days in this month, we have had a very long spell of continuous fine weather, with sometimes a sharpish frost in the night, but not severer than to form ice a quarter of an inch thick. The roads are in splendid condition, and no finer time could be chosen for a jaunt through this Territory, so long as the storms hold off, though that will hardly be for much longer. Indeed, the clouds gathered round on all sides on Tuesday—slowly, as though preparing for a regular siege; but the next morning the sky was clear as usual, and has since so continued. A finer harvest-time could scarcely be wished.

Most of the crops the past Summer have been excellent in this Territory. Wheat, oats and barley are above the average. Corn also is fine, being mostly gathered early in September. There has been a much-increased amount of Sorghum Sucre grown the past season, though no successful efforts, that I am aware of, have been made to convert the juice into sugar. Molasses, however, is plentiful at present, though I surmise it will prove unequal to the demand next Summer, when currants and rhubarb come in. Carrots appear to do well everywhere in good soil, and the same may be said of beets and mangolas. If these vegetables escape the crickets and grasshoppers in the Spring, they seem to have no other enemy, and are sure of making a good crop. The same cannot be said of potatoes. They are everywhere thrifty enough in the Spring, but on the higher lands and, this year, on the lower lands which have been cultivated several years, there is a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

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WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We published yesterday morning the announcement of the capture of the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who recently succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the blockading fleet, and escaped to Cardenas on board the steamer *Theodora*. They were captured by a party from on board the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, recently from the coast of Africa, but which, for six weeks past, has been cruising among the West India Islands. Capt. WILKES, it appears, while coaling at Havana, learned that the rebel Commissioners were to leave on the 7th, on board the English mail steamer *Trent*, and determined to capture them. He accordingly overhauled the steamer in the Bahama Channel, and sent a messenger on board to demand their surrender. After some demur on their part, the Commissioners, with their Secretaries, were transferred to the *San Jacinto*, together with their papers, which are understood to be very voluminous. Capt. WILKES offered also to take on board the ladies and children accompanying the party, but they preferred to proceed to England on board the *Trent*. The *San Jacinto* then proceeded to Fortress Monroe, whence it was determined, after consultation between Capt. WILKES and Gen. WOOL, to bring the distinguished prisoners to New-York, while dispatches announcing the capture were forwarded to Washington. An account of the arrest, received in Halifax by the English mail steamer from Bermuda, stated that the steamer on board which the arrest was made was the *Fingal*, which had transferred her cargo of munitions of war to the *Nashville*, taking in exchange the rebel Commissioners. This statement is disproved, however, by the announcement that the *Fingal* has arrived at Savannah with the cargo shipped at Greenock.

Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that the rebels have assembled in considerable force at Great Bethel, and an attack upon Newport's News is considered imminent. The gunboats *Cambridge*, *Mount Vernon* and *Lockwood* have taken a position near at hand to be ready for any emergency. By a flag of truce, arrived from Norfolk, it is ascertained that the recent fire there consumed a large quantity of valuable stores, including nearly all the oil in the place.

Our advices from Kentucky are of the highest importance. General SIDNEY A. JOHNSTON, lately appointed to the command of the rebel army of the Mississippi, is reported to be advancing into the State at the head of forty thousand men, for the purpose of making a descent upon Louisville, Lexington, or perhaps Cincinnati, and Gen. THOMAS has ordered the National troops at Camp Calvert to fall back to Danville, where the National forces will concentrate to oppose the progress of the rebels. ZOLLICOFFER is understood to have united his forces with those of JOHNSTON, leaving only a few hundred men at Cumberland Gap, while Cumberland Ford is entirely deserted. The report of the battle at Piketon, the other day, appears to have been much exaggerated.

We have advices from the headquarters of Gen ROSECRANS, which set at rest all fears as to his ability to keep the rebels under FLOYD in check. On the 10th inst. Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New Rivers, and drove the rebels there back three miles from all their positions. Gen. SCHENCK was to have attacked them at the same time in the rear, but owing to the high state of the water he did not succeed in crossing in season. Gen. BENHAM subsequently moved up and felt their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, which lasted until night, when hostilities were suspended. During the night FLOYD stole another march on the National troops, and was well on the way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered. Gen. BENHAM pursued him twenty-five miles, but could not succeed in overtaking him.

The National lines along the Potomac are reported quiet. The only event of interest reported is the capture of a party of soldiers belonging to the Thirtieth New-York Regiment by the rebels, while on a foraging expedition beyond the lines. Their capture appears to have been the result of their own carelessness.

One of the most important movements which have recently been made is the occupation of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., by National troops, which has before been alluded to. The movement was planned by Gen. DIX, and has been carried out under his direction. The force numbers between four and five thousand, and includes cavalry and artillery—sufficient to cope with success with the rebel force there, understood to number eighteen hundred, cut off from the possibility of reinforcement. On the advent of the National troops, a proclamation by Gen. DIX was issued, promising protection for persons and property to those who were disposed to behave with propriety, but warning rebels that they must expect no favors.

There seems to be now no possibility of another battle in Missouri—at least, for the present. A dispatch from St. Louis announces positively that the rebel armies of PRICE and BEN MCCULLOCH have retreated into Arkansas, with the intention of going into Winter quarters at Fort Smith, where accommodations have been built Before leaving Missouri they burnt all the hay-stacks and corn-cribs in the vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case of pursuit.

Our latest news from the National army which recently landed at Port Royal, South Carolina, is obtained from rebel sources. A dispatch from Charleston to the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated the 14th inst., states that Gen. SHERMAN had taken possession of Pinckney Island and seized all the able-bodied negro men, whom he had sent to the fleet. Up to that time no attempt had been made to land on the main land, though the South Carolinians were evidently much afraid of it. The effect of the capture of the batteries at Port Royal is described, even by the rebels themselves, to be very disheartening to them. It seems to have created a perfect panic throughout the entire South In Savannah, especially, this was the case—so abject being the terror which our success inspired, that all the men as well as women were running away. Late rumors render it probable that the fifteen thousand troops collected at Annapolis, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, are intended to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN—in which case it is quite likely that Savannah will have something to be frightened about. Meantime the authorities of South Carolina—we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*—have been communicating with the Confederate authorities on the subject of raising the black flag against the "invaders." The *Dispatch* believes that Gen. LEE has received orders from the War Department urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, but intimates that the authorities of South Carolina will disregard this order and pursue the course adopted by Gov. WISE in the case of Old JOHN BROWN.

We are likely to hear soon of another exploit by our great fleet of war vessels. A dispatch from Savannah, dated the 14th, states that it passed Fernandina, Fla., on the previous day, standing southward, and it is understood at Fortress Monroe that it has gone to Pensacola.

The contiguity of Gen. KELLY, the hero of Philippa and Romney, to Winchester, appears to have frightened the rebels considerably. A person who has reached the National lines from Martinsburgh, which place she left on Monday last, reports that troops are crowding into Winchester, to oppose Gen KELLY'S progress in that direction, and the defences of the place are being strengthened. All the militia of Berkeley and Jefferson Counties have been congregated there, with such arms as could be gathered.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, which has arrived off Cape Race with European advices four days later, brings intelligence of the signing at London of the tripartite treaty between England, France and Spain, relative to intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The signing took place on the 31st ult. Active preparations were being made for the expedition, the formidable character of which had given rise to further surmises of ulterior demonstrations against the American blockade.

The Norfolk papers contain an advertisement from S. R. MALLORY, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, asking for proposals for the construction of four sea-going iron-clad and ball-proof steam ram ships, to carry at least four guns each.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that while Gen. FREMONT'S train was on its way from Springfield to that city, it was met between Warsaw and Springfield by Capt. JAMES A. SWAIN, of the Quartermaster's Department, with the United States mail for Springfield. One of the officers in the train of the returning General, took two of the bags from Capt. SWAIN, in spite of his protestations, cut them open and overhauled their contents. When Capt. SWAIN remostrated against this outrage, the perpetrator threatened him with arrest The desecrated mail bags have been brought back to St. Louis and deposited at the Post-office.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Manchester* passed Cape Race on Saturday evening, with advices from Europe four days later than were received by the *Niagara*. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported dull, with an advanced tendency in prices, although no change had taken place of consequence. This condition of the Cotton market had a corresponding effect on trade prices in Manchester. The market for Breadstuffs was generally quiet and steady, except for Wheat, which had an upward tendency. Provisions continued dull.

The accounts given in the Canadian papers regarding the loss of the *North Briton*, are exceedingly meagre. The following is the substance of the details given: From the time that the vessel left Quebec until she ran ashore, the weather was extremely rough, strong easterly gales prevailing. When the ship grounded it was pitch dark, with a strong wind blowing; and she labored so that fears were entertained that she would go to pieces every minute. The boats were got out as soon as possible, and this is all that is said concerning the wreck. Sixteen of the officers and crew were in two boats, which went adrift shortly after the *North Briton* struck. Both boats were knocked about in a fearful sea for two days, when one of them, to which the eight men on board the other had been transferred, was picked up, on the 7th instant, by the *J. G. Deshler*, a brigantine bound from Liverpool to Cleveland. This was 350 miles below Quebec. The only additional fact concerning the wreck is that the *North Briton* ran straight on the rocks at Mingan, and is grounded by the bow in twelve feet of water.

SAMUEL P SKINNER, of New-Bedford, who has been on trial for some days in the United States Circuit Court, in session in Boston, on a charge of fitting out the ship *Margaret Scott*, of New-Bedford, as a slave trader, has been convicted. The statute penalty for the crime is not less than three, nor more than seven years' imprisonment, and a fine not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. The testimony indicated that SKINNER was connected with the slave-traders who make this City their headquarters.

On Thursday, Concord, N. H., was visited by a most destructive conflagration, which laid half an acre of the busiest portion of the town in ashes. The losers are: JAMES R. HILL, buildings, stock and tools; CHARLES MORSE, clothing; CHASE HILL, house, shop, leather, stock, &c.; Mrs. M. M. SMITH, millinery; BENJAMIN DAMON, house, furniture, and an adjacent building, occupied as a shoe-shop; JOHN M. HILL, office occupied by Concord Gas Light Company; IRA F. MORSE, gas-fixtures; J. F. FRENCH, boots and shoes; and WM B. DURGIN, silversmith's ware and tools. The amount of insurance on this list is said to be amply sufficient to repair the losses, except on the property of JOHN M. and JAMES R. HILL. The last-named gentleman had policies amounting to $31,700, but his loss is very large. For several months he has been engaged, with a large number of workmen, in manufacturing artillery and draught harness for the National and State Governments.

The First Battalion of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, numbering nearly 900 men, left their encampment Saturday on Staten Island and departed for Annapolis. Previous to leaving they were paraded through the City, and attracted much attention by their picturesque appearance. The Second Battalion, which already numbers four hundred men, will follow in a few days.

We learn from the Sandusky *Register* that Col. HOFFMAN, who has the matter in charge, has concluded a contract for the land on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and also for the erection of the new Prisoners' Dépôt. A large amount of lumber has already been received, and about one hundred workmen will shortly be engaged in its construction. The structures to be put up are sixteen in number. There are to be three buildings for "officers' quarters," each 105 feet by 24, and two stories high, one for soldiers' quarters, four for quarters for the officers among the prisoners. Each structure is to be 122 feet by 29, two stories high, four for quarters for prisoners—privates—one hospital, one storehouse and two block houses. Some other buildings are contemplated as likely to become necessary, but will not be built at present.

The remains of Captain H. H. ALDEN, late of the Tammany Regiment, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, arrived in this city Saturday from Washington. The funeral ceremonies took place at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, after which the remains were escorted by a number of members of the regiments to the Fall River boat, in order to be conveyed to Middlebury, Mass., for interment.

JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, the engineer of the *Mohican*, killed in the Beaufort fight, was a son of the late Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, D. D., of Cambridgeport. He was formerly an engineer on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.

Capt. JEFFERSON BOND, commanding Company G, Second Infantry, U. S. A., attempted to commit suicide at Mendota, Ill., a few days ago, by shooting himself with a pistol. The wound he inflicted will probably prove fatal, though he was alive at last accounts. Domestic difficulties were the cause of the rash act.

The Michigan cavalry, in camp at Grand Rapids, was reviewed by Gov. BLAIR on the 13th. He and Senator CHANDLER, together with Hons. J. M. and W. A. HOWARD, made appropriate and patriotic addresses.

The Stock Market was feverish under the exciting news from the West Indies, on Saturday, in regard to the capture of SLIDELL and MASON. The apprehension of diplomatic trouble with England caused a momentary fall of one per cent. in prices; but the decline was more than half recovered under a renewed demand for Stocks in the afternoon, the market closing firm.

Business people were greatly excited, and, as a rule, highly delighted, on Saturday, by the news of the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. It was the chief topic of conversation everywhere. Commodore WILKES and his men were spoken of in the most complimentary terms, and a proposal to give them a public reception, in the event of their coming to this City, was very favorably received by numbers of our merchants. The markets were active only for Breadstuffs; Flour was firmer; Wheat dearer; Corn less buoyant. Groceries were quiet, as were also Provisions, Oils, Metals, Hides, Fruit and most other commodities. Very moderate freight engagements were reported, with 577 vessels of all classes in port.

The Seizure of Rebel Agents—Action of Capt. Wilkes fully Sustained by English Decisions.

When Capt. WILKES determined to arrest MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel, against the protest of the Captain, he is said to have remarked that he should do it, right or wrong—and that at the worst he could only be *cashiered*. This remark would imply that he acted without instructions, and that he was willing to run the risk of whatever personal consequences the act might involve, for the sake of rendering the country a marked and memorable service. He need have no misgivings on the subject. His action was prompt, energetic and patriotic;—and what is still more to the point, it will be found to have been in strict conformity with the principles of international law, with the practice of all nations in time of war, with the decisions of English courts, the opinions of English authorities, and the declarations and the action of the British Government. If Capt. WILKES erred at all, it was in not seizing the English ship which was found conveying these rebel agents and their dispatches, in flagrant violation of the neutrality enjoined upon her by the English Government, and bringing her in for confiscation as lawful prize. In view, however, of the great service which he has rendered the country, and of the fact that he acted without instructions, we presume that both the Government and the country will overlook this neglect on his part, and will award him the highest possible praise for what he did.

We said, yesterday, that neutrals have no right whatever to carry the dispatches or agents of either of two belligerent Powers, and that the English Government will make no complaint of the conduct of Capt. WILKES in this instance. The general boundaries of neutral right cannot be drawn in clearer or better terms than those used by Mr. JENKINSON, afterwards Lord LIVERPOOL, in his "Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain to Neutral Nations," in 1758:

"The liberty of navigation," he remarks, "in fair construction, can mean no more than the right of carrying to any mart, unmolested, the product of one's own country or labor, and bringing back whatever may be received in return for it; but *can it be lawful that you should extend that right to my detriment—that you should exert it in the cause of my enemy?*"

Accordingly, upon this general principle is founded the whole law of contraband of war. The principle, however, extends far beyond the mere prohibition of transporting to the belligerent those stores and merchandise which may be used for the purposes of warfare. It extends to every extra commercial act by which the operations of the war are interfered with. It must be evident that material assistance may be rendered to an enemy by a neutral in many other ways than by the mere supply of those articles which are usually denominated contraband of war, especially by facilitating the communication between the belligerent Government and its officers abroad, and by the conveyance of those officers bound on official business. Indeed, by a late English writer on the law of contrabands, *dispatches* and military passengers are denominated *quasi contraband of war.*

In the case of the *Atalanta*, (6 C. Robinson, 443,) a Bremen ship was condemned because dispatches were found on board of her from the Governor of a French island, addressed to different public officers in Paris. In this case the great modern authority on all questions relating to the law of nations, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, remarks:

"The carrying of two or three cargoes of stores is necessarily an assistance of a limited nature; but *in the transmission of dispatches may be conveyed the entire plan of a campaign that may defeat all the projects of the other belligerent in that quarter of the world.* It is true, as has been said, that one ball might take off Charles XII., and might produce the most disastrous effects in a campaign; but that is a consequence so remote and accidental, that in the contemplation of human events it is a sort of evanescent quantity, of which no account is taken, and the practice has been accordingly that it is only in considerable quantities that the offence of contraband is contemplated. *The case of dispatches is very different;* it is impossible to limit a letter to so small a size as not to be capable of producing the most important consequences in the operations of the enemy; it is a service, therefore, which, in whatever degree it exists, can only be considered in one character, as *an act of the most noxious and hostile nature.*"

After stating, then, that in ordinary cases of contraband the law of nations, with great lenity, inflicts on the ship only a forfeiture of the freight, he continues, page 459:

"But *the offense of carrying dispatches is, it has been observed, far greater.* To talk of the confiscation of the noxious article, *the dispatches*, which constitutes the penalty in contraband, would be ridiculous. There would be no freight dependent upon it, and therefore the same precise penalty cannot, in the nature of things, be applied. It becomes absolutely necessary, as well as just, to resort to some other measure of confiscation, *which can be no other than that of the vehicle.*"

It seems, then, to be settled by this decision, that transporting the dispatches addressed to the representatives of a belligerent residing in foreign countries, is such a contravention of the laws of neutrality as to subject the vessel made use of, *not only to arrest and detention, but also to seizure and condemnation by the cruisers and courts of the other belligerent.*

This principle, in all its length and breadth, has been adopted by all the standard authorities, into the recognized code of international law, and will be found laid down in almost the precise terms of the above decision, in all the elementary books upon the subject. Chancellor KENT, for example, after discussing the general subject of the restrictions imposed upon neutral commerce by the laws of war, and especially of contraband and blockade, adds:

"There are other acts of illegal assistance afforded to a belligerent besides supplying him with contraband goods, and relieving his distress under a blockade. *Among these acts, the conveyance of hostile dispatches is the most injurious, and deemed to be of the most hostile and noxious character.* The carrying of two or three cargoes of stores is necessarily an assistance of a limited nature; but in the *transmission of dispatches may be conveyed the entire plan of a campaign*, and it may lead to a defeat of all the projects of the other belligerent in that theatre of the war. *The appropriate remedy for this offence is the confiscation of the ship;* and in doing so the Courts make no innovation on the ancient law, but they only apply established principles to new combinations of circumstances. There would be no penalty in the mere confiscation of the dispatches. *The proper and efficient remedy is the confiscation of the vehicle employed to carry them*, and if any privity subsists between the owner of the cargo and the master, they are involved by implication in his delinquency."

The same doctrine is laid down in terms equally explicit by PHILLIMORE, the leading English authority on questions of international law, and one of the Chief Admiralty Judges, who holds this language

"*Official dispatches from an official public affairs of the belligerent Government impress a hostile character upon the carriers of them.* The mischievous consequence of such a service cannot be estimated, and extend far beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed, for it is manifest that by the carriage of such dispatches the most important operations of a belligerent may be forwarded or obstructed. In general cases of contraband the quantity of the article carried may be a material circumstance, but the smallest dispatch may suffice to turn the fortunes of war in favor of a particular belligerent. *The penalty is confiscation of the ship which conveys the dispatches, and ob continentiam delicti* of the cargo, if both belong to the same master."

WILDMAN, in his *Institutes* is equally explicit on the same point:

"It is *the right of the belligerent to intercept and cut off all communication by dispatches.* It is not to be said, therefore, that this or that letter is of small moment. The true criterion will be, is it on the public business of the State, and passing between public persons on the public service? *If the papers so taken relate to public concerns, be they great or small, civil or military, the Court will not split hairs*, and consider their relative importance. What appear small words, or what may, perhaps, be artfully disguised, may relate to objects of infinite importance."

The principle, moreover, has been fully recognized in the public action of the English Government. Thus we find in the declaration of war by England against Russia, of the 28th March, 1854, the following language:

"It is impossible for Her Majesty to *forego her right of seizing articles* contraband of war, and of *preventing neutrals from bearing enemies' dispatches.*"

And in the recent proclamation of neutrality of May 13, 1861, made with reference to the very war now going on between the Government of the United States and the rebels of the South, the following language is used:

"And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as for example and more especially by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties, * * *or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches*, arms, military stores or materials, *or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations*, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties—all persons so offending will incur, and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed or denounced. And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises *will do so at their peril*, and of their own wrong, and that *they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.*

These citations dispose very effectually of any doubt that may have existed as to the fact that the English vessel, which was carrying out these rebel Commissioners and their dispatches, was acting in flagrant violation of the laws of neutrality, and of the express injunctions of the English Government. The other question, which the action of Capt. WILKES may raise, viz.: Whether it is an *an infringement of the rights of Ambassadors* on board of neutral vessels, we also find disposed of by an English adjudication. In the case of the *Carolina*, (6 C. Robinson, 467,) Sir WILLIAM SCOTT says:

"The limits that are assigned to the operations of war against them, by VATTEL and other writers upon these subjects, are that you may exercise your right of war against them whenever the character of hostility exists; *you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage.*"

Nor can there be any question raised as to the *right of search* in this instance:—for that right has always been conceded to exist in time of war. We have denied it in time of peace, but have never denied the right of a belligerent to visit and search a neutral ship, if he had reason to suspect she was carrying articles contraband of war, or in any way violating the laws and abusing the rights of neutrality. The following from Chancellor KENT is sufficient on that point:

"In order to enforce the rights of belligerent nations against the delinquencies of neutrals, and to determine the real as well as the assumed character of all vessels on the high seas, *the law of nations arms them with the practical power of visitation and search.* The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. It is founded upon necessity, and is strictly and exclusively a war right, and does not rightfully exist in time of peace, unless conceded by treaty. All writers upon the law of nations and the highest authorities acknowledge the right in time of war, as resting on sound principles of jurisprudence, and upon the institutes and practice of all great maritime powers. *And if, upon making the search, the vessel be found employed in contraband trade, or in carrying enemy's property, or troops, or DISPATCHES, she is liable to be taken and brought in for adjudication before a prize court.*"

We have, it will be noticed, discussed this question entirely from a European point of view, considering the Southern States as a belligerent Power, and their representatives as the ambassadors of independent nations. Even in this aspect the authorities would seem to be conclusive upon the right and legality of the action of Capt. WILKES. Not only then have the owners of the British vessel no ground of complaint, but, on the contrary, they have every reason to be grateful to the commander of the *San Jacinto* for his leniency in not bringing their vessel into a United States port, where she might have been condemned and sold as a lawful prize for the flagrant breach of neutrality of which she had been guilty. There will probably be, as usual, a little growling and grumbling on the part of the English Press, but we apprehend that, in view of the language of their own statesmen and judges, and the terms of the proclamation of neutrality, this interruption to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL'S European tour will not be made matter of complaint by the English Government, and will not tend in the least to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries. We have at any rate the pleasing consciousness of being in this case *rectus in curia*, and we may rest securely upon those principles of international law, which were established by the English Courts when their own nation were belligerents and we were neutrals, and which certainly should be held to when the position of each of us is reversed. These maxims and rules of international duty, deduced from the purest principles of justice, by those noble and elevated minds which the judicial system of England so often places upon the bench, are a glorious heritage which temporary irritation or a sense of convenience or policy will not induce them lightly to throw aside.

Opening a Southern Port.

A misapprehension of some importance exists, we fear, in the public mind as to the effect of our having taken Port Royal harbor upon commerce with the South. It seems to be assumed that this commerce is at once to be resumed through that port,—that English and French vessels may proceed thither for cotton, and that an active trade will instantly spring up with all the world for the supply of Southern wants. This impression is probably due partly to a misquotation of the terms in which the blockade was proclaimed by the President. It has been said that inasmuch as it is only a blockade of "rebel ports," the blockade ceases the moment the ports are held by the National forces. The language used is much more explicit than this. The Proclamation declares that—

"*Whereas* an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, * * therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, * * have deemed it advisable *to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid.*"

This, it will be seen, leaves Beaufort and Port Royal just as much blockaded as they were before their capture. Nor has the Government taken any steps to raise the blockade, or to authorize commerce with that port, or to appoint a collector of customs, or do any other act which would change the condition of the South Carolina const in this respect.

It is stated, we are aware, and we believe with truth, that Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, has taken steps to send a vessel, laden with an assorted cargo, to the harbor of Port Royal for purposes of trade. We understand that he proposes to accompany her in person The enterprise is more creditable to his mercantile sharpness than to his patriotism,—and will encounter, unless we are greatly mistaken, more obstacles than he seems to have anticipated. The blockade of the Southern coast has been set on foot mainly to cripple the Southern rebels, by depriving them of various articles of necessity and comfort, and thus compelling them to return to their allegiance. We doubt whether the Government will be disposed to abandon that purpose, even for the sake of accommodating and seconding the enterprise of a United States Senator.

It is generally understood that some 10,000 or 12,000 bales of cotton, of the very best quality, are stored in the immediate vicinity of Beaufort. We presume that the Government will take steps at once to seize this and bring it away as lawful prize of war, holding itself ready to settle for it with the owners on equitable terms, at the termination of the war. If English, or French, or American traders desire to purchase it, they will probably find it necessary to apply to its new owner the Government of the United States; for there is not one chance in a hundred that they will be permitted to trade with anybody in the rebel States. Instead of raising or relaxing the blockade, we presume the capture of Port Royal will be the means of making it a good deal more stringent. At least we hope so.

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.—Mr. Secretary CHASE, when in this City the past week, was waited upon at his quarters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, by a large body of Government contractors, for the purpose of making arrangements for payments, which were somewhat in arrears, of their claims. As the Department has now ample means, from the negotiation just completed with the Banks, claims to the amount of $1,500,000 will be immediately paid out in this City, through the Quartermaster, for supplies of one kind or another, furnished to the Army. An equal sum, or $3,000,000 in the aggregate, is to be paid out by the Agent for supplies and ships to the Navy. So large an amount immediately disbursed, cannot fail to give a decided impulse to business, even in so large a city as New-York. The money will, in a few days, return to the banks in the regular course of business, leaving them nearly as strong as before. It is a somewhat surprising fact that, notwithstanding the Government loans taken by the banks, their ability to accommodate their customers is in no degree impaired. No stringency has been created, while the vast expenditures which have been going on, and the immense amount of money put in circulation, have greatly improved the condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests. The Loan, so far, has been in every point of view a great advantage to the Banks, giving all the paper they wanted at high rates of interest, and greatly strengthening their customers.

The Campaign in Kentucky.

Dispatches received from Cincinnati discredit the first report of the conflict at Piketon, Ky., and represent the affair as one of much smaller proportions. There were not a thousand rebel prisoners, and not four hundred killed; nor were Gens. WILLIAMS and HOWES captured. The entire force of the enemy only amounted to a thousand, while his losses were about fifty. The great body of the insurgents broke and dispersed. This is the latest story, and may therefore stand until we get a better; but we should not be at all surprised to learn that the first bulletin coming, as it purported to do, from Gen. NELSON, was the true one; and this latter the device of rebel sympathizers to mitigate the moral effect of the defeat.

But whatever the proportions, the results remain the same. The insurgent army, organized with such painful malignity by BRECKINRIDGE, and to command which he is actually returning from Richmond with the rank of Brigadier-General, has been annihilated, and can no longer threaten the rear of ROSECRANS or coöperate with the advance of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Of this latter movement, the accounts are exceedingly suspicious. The sudden appearance of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, at the head of a large army, in the very spot where previous accounts had left ZOLLICOFFER, with only five thousand men, in desperate retreat, destroying the roads behind him, is certainly possible, but coheres indifferently with the intelligence which preceded it. ZOLLICOFFER must have been kept in profound ignorance of the powerful aid advancing to his succor, or his retirement would have been less precipitate and cowardly. The tremendous programme announced for these earth-born legions of JOHNSTON, namely, the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati, and the melo-dramatic incident of the Tennessee refugees refusing to retire with the rest, preferring to encounter the approaching host single-handed, to retreating to more advantageous positions, are elements of the marvelous, which go to discredit the whole business. The Piketon affair has at least proved the existence of a purpose somewhere along the lines of intelligence in Kentucky to play tricks with the news, either belittling or enlarging it, as may suit the end of the inventors. This frightful fable about JOHNSTON bears plainly, we think, the marks of such manipulation. We may safely await further information.

In the meantime, Gen. HUNTER, turning back from the pursuit of a foe, who discreetly persists in retreat, will undoubtedly resume the fulfillment of the mission which carried him Westward. The task of commanding the expedition down the Mississippi was originally assigned to him. The preparations for this great movement have been brought nearly to completion; some of the new gunboats designed to share in it, proved their efficiency at Belmont; and the troops stand ready and impatient on the river banks. Before this flotilla, attended as it will be with an advance simultaneously from Cairo and Paducah, Gen. POLK will have no choice but to evacuate Columbus, and follow the example of ZOLLICOFFER by retreating into Tennessee. This retreat will not be suffered to pause by our three advancing columns until Memphis has been reached, the Memphis and Cairo Railroad connections cleared, and the channel for cotton by rail and river permanently opened. Such is the immediate promise of the campaign in Kentucky.

A Just Tribute.

The *Albion* for last week, in announcing an important reduction in its yearly price, takes occasion to refer to the generous and tolerant treatment which, although an organ of British opinion, it has received among a people possessing so many grounds, real or imaginary, for indignation against the English Press. It says:

"During the past six months we have felt prompted at times to pen remarks on the grave events occurring around us, that were not unlikely to give offence. Believing this to be a duty, though knowing it to be a difficult and feeling it to be an unpleasant one, we have nevertheless said our say, wisely or unwisely, but always in good faith. We desire now to declare the consequence so far; and we do it with mingled pride and gratitude. With all our plain-speaking since the civil war in these United States commenced, not a dozen subscribers have withdrawn their names from our subscription list, on the ground that our views were objectionable. We are grateful, we say, for this tolerance, during a period when passion, and prejudice, and national *amour propre* have been so generally, and not unnaturally, stimulated. As for the marks of regard that we have received incidentally from habitual readers to whom we are personally unknown, they are and have been abundant; and for them, too, we desire to express our thanks."

The *Albion* does something less than justice to its own deserts. Had the same spirit of justice, forbearance, and kindliness animated the journalism of England, as have marked the conduct of the *Albion* since the beginning of the war, there would have been no provocation to that bitterness and resentment toward the mother country, which now, unhappily, fill the American mind. Our neighbor, without always responding to the momentary exactions of popular opinion, and very often condemning in decided terms what it regards as characteristic national defects and absurdities, has always done so without intemperate severity. Its equitable purpose has therefore commanded the respect it has certainly secured. We trust that in complying with the momentary demand for cheap reading by reducing its price one-half, while there is no deduction of the volume and quality of its various literary contents, it may find substantial evidences of popularity.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—To-day or to-morrow Gen. DIX sends five thousand men to take possession of Accomac and Northampton Counties, in Virginia, on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay. We published yesterday and reprint to-

day the proclamation which Gen. DIX has ordered to be issued to the Inhabitants. It assures them against any interference with their private property and personal rights, and gives the most explicit assurances against any attempt to interfere with their slaves. It is evident that Gen. DIX is not acting under instructions from Col. JOHN COCHRANE, of the Seventeenth Ward.

A GOOD TIME TO MODERATE THEIR TONE.—The capture of MASON and SLIDELL comes in good time to remind our amiable friends of the Charleston *Mercury* that the less they say about hanging prisoners, giving no quarter, &c., the better. They are undoubtedly very much excited and even unusually wrathy,—for which we do not blame them. But there is no special necessity just now for their drawing lots to see whom of our prisoners they shall first hang, nor was it worth while for them to terrify the President and his Cabinet, as well as creation at large, by fulminating their fearful threats about extermination. Hanging prisoners, as well as giving no quarter, is a game which two can play at,—and which no *one* can be permitted to play alone. We happen to have in our hands, moreover, quite a number of hostages of considerable value when questions of exchange or retaliation come up for decision. Possibly the Southern Confederacy may think SLIDELL as great a loss to them as the gallant CORCORAN would be to us;—and if they should insist on hanging Mr. ELY, who is a member of Congress, we can offset him with MASON, who is not only a Senator but an Ambassador to boot.

Retaliation, however horrible it may be, becomes a sacred duty, when nothing else will restrain the brutality of a savage foe. The South Carolina journals have shown the ferocity and barbarity which characterize the braggarts whom they represent, by the threats in which they have so loudly indulged. They may as well suspend these demonstrations for the present. They do not produce the slightest effect upon anybody at the North, and only serve to illustrate the utter stupidity and insane rage of those who make them.

THE LAYING OF THE CABLE BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE.—The submersion of the cable between Africa and France has solved the question as to the great obstacle to be met in this kind of enterprise, and has set the scientific world at work in the research of means to overcome it. This obstacle resides in the weight of the cable, and its want of elasticity. It has been ascertained that at a depth of between two and three thousand yards the wires would break by their own weight. If to this we add the tossing and pulling produced by the motion of the ship on the sea, we must come to the conclusion that a far lesser depth can cause the rupture of the cable, and defeat, in a second, the whole operation.

The French have been obliged to struggle at their own expense, against these obstacles, and it is but by dint of repeated attempts that they have succeeded. Three expeditions were sent, one after the other; the first two were unsuccessful, and lost two cables. The third succeeded; but only by giving up the original line, and by making an angle westward, in the direction of Spain, so as to avoid too great depths. Formerly, the line was direct from Toulon to Algiers—about six hundred miles—through the Balearic islands; now, the cable runs from Toulon to Port Vendres, in the Pyrennees, thence to Mahon, and from Mahon to Algiers.

The English and French *savans* are busy in finding a kind of cable uniting lightness to flexibility. Mr. BOVETT, a Captain of the English navy, has imagined a very light cable, covered with hemp, and Dr. EVANS, a well-known American, residing in France, has added to it so many improvements, that his improvements may, in themselves, be looked upon as inventions. These labors having been accomplished since the laying of the cable between Africa and Europe by the French, it is hoped that future undertakings of the kind will not have to pass through the same experiments and trials.

SECRETARY SEWARD.—The following paragraph appears in a letter from Washington to the *Post*:

"A prominent citizen of New-York had an interview with Mr. SEWARD a day or two since, when the question of compromise came up, when Mr. SEWARD remarked: 'With many persons I have the reputation of a compromiser. Nothing could be more unjust to me. I was the last man in the Cabinet to consent to the removal of Gen. FREMONT, and I would be the last man to consent to a compromise with rebels.' 'Why, then, asked the New-Yorker, 'do you not take pains to let your opinions be known?' 'Because I am willing to trust my reputation with the future,' was the reply. 'I would like to make this conversation public, for the sake of some of my friends as well as yours,' said the citizen, and the Secretary replied that he 'had no concealments.'"

Congress will meet in a fortnight, and we may then expect the correspondence of the Secretary of State with foreign Powers on the various questions raised by this rebellion. Unless we are much mistaken, it will put to rest a good many false impressions which have been instilled into the public mind concerning Mr. SEWARD.

WHERE "MORTIFICATION" WILL SET IN FIRST.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Oct. 29, announcing the departure of MASON and SLIDELL for Europe, after exulting over their escape, exclaims: "Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result." How will the *Examiner* feel when it shall have learned the latest "result" of their expedition?

From the Enemy.

We have reliable information that, when the news of the capture of Port Royal reached the Confederate camp at Manassas, three South Carolina regiments demanded permission, and declared their intention to return at once to the protection of their own State. Orders were issued from headquarters *to prevent their departure at all hazards*. The doctrine of State sovereignty and of the right of secession does not seem to find as much favor with the Confederate authorities as it did at the outset of the rebellion.

Mr. Cameron and Slavery.

From the Hartford Courant.

The private conversation of Mr. CAMERON at Springfield was to the same effect as his indorsement of COCHRANE'S speech. He said Slavery caused this war, and the end of the war would be the end of slavery, unless the rebels promptly returned to their duties.

He said he had sent an extra quantity of guns by the Port Royal expedition to be placed in the hands of ANY MAN who might offer to use them; and he should take care that any other expedition that might hereafter go South should be supplied with arms to enable *all those who wished to fight for the Union* to do so.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Anniversary of the Commencement of the Rebellion in South Carolina—The Slave Question—Ratio of Slave Population in the Seaboard Counties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

The people of South Carolina commenced their revolutionary proceedings just about twelve months prior to the capture of Beaufort Harbor. The anniversary was celebrated in a way little to their liking. The year of secession was opened amid general rejoicing, and with great confidence real or affected, in the brilliancy of the future that was before them. Several months were spent in the passage of resolutions, the remodeling of Constitutions, and the robbery of National arsenals, custom-houses and post-offices. Next came the triumphant siege of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, in which ten thousand chivalrous Carolinians were pitted against one hundred defenders of the Government property. After a few days of struggle, victory perched on the Palmetto flag, and filled the State with rejoicing. The malady of secession spread from State to State. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee caught the infection, and siege was laid to the Capital of the Union. For a time everything went on swimmingly. Many of the best officers in the army and navy of the Union resigned and treason was rampant, while wreck and ruin seemed to impend over the country. But it is a long road which knows no turning, and a day of humiliation and retribution has at last overtaken the invincible chivalry. Their armies fly, broken and routed, almost before they are hurt, at the sound of the Union artillery, and stop not until they have put miles of almost impassable bogs between them and the despised Northern caitiffs. Their faithful slaves, whom they had taught to regard the Northern people as man-eaters, forsake them in the hour of trial, and evince a total want of susceptibility to the teachings of a generation. The negroes of these lower counties of South Carolina, dwelling together in masses, with few white men among them, are probably the most ignorant of their class in the Union; know least of the outer world; have seen fewer Northern Abolitionists, and have heard more homilies upon the blessings of their condition, and more warnings against the horrors to be apprehended from their pretended Northern friends. Yet they showed themselves to be totally insensible to advice and admonition, and rushed madly to the shores to greet the invaders. Here, then, is a reed broken—a prop in the fabric of the Southern Confederacy fallen, and a delusion, which had blinded many Northern men, even, passed away.

It being now clear that the South can place no sort of confidence upon the fidelity of the slaves—and that every slave is, in fact, an enemy, ready to take the side of any invader of his native land—it may be well to look into the most recent enumeration of population to ascertain what proportion of the people of the invaded district will hail our advancing armies with joy, and welcome them as friends. I have been permitted by the Superintendent of the Census to publish the following statement of the population of the shore Counties, or Districts, of South Carolina, and a glance at the table will demonstrate that a more miserably weak and exposed frontier is not to be found on the face of the earth. The list of Districts embraces the whole coast of South Carolina, extending inland a distance of forty to fifty miles. Beaufort is the shore District which adjoins Georgia, and the others follow in order, coming northwardly to North Carolina:

CENSUS OF 1860.

Beaufort District, S. C.			
Whites	6,714	Slaves	32,500
Free colored	800	Total colored	33,300
Colleton District.			
Whites	9,250	Slaves	32,300
Free colored	352	Total colored	32,652
Charleston District.			
Whites	29,281	Slaves	37,290
Free colored	3,622	Total colored	40,912
Georgetown District.			
Whites	3,013	Slaves	18,109
Free colored	183	Total colored	18,292
Henry District.			
Whites	5,564	Slaves	2,359
Free colored	34	Total colored	2,393

It appears from this statement that, in the five coast districts or counties, there are 127,549 slaves and free colored people, against 53,822 whites—more than two enemies to one friend of the Confederate cause. Nothing but the forbearance of the General Government—a degree of forbearance never before known in the history of the world—sustains the cause of rebellion in South Carolina. The great body of the people are already with us, and burn with intense longing to be delivered from the oppression of their enemies and our enemies. Shall we accept of their proffered aid, or shall we spurn it, and assist our enemies in holding them in subjection to raise crops to feed rebel armies? This would be loving our enemies and hating ourselves.

In this connection I will remark that the proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN is singularly infelicitous in style. He recognizes South Carolina as a "sovereign State"—the very error in which the rebellion originates—a South Carolina error, which her CALHOUN and other statesmen have inculcated for thirty years. If the State be sovereign, by what right does Gen. SHERMAN claim it as a part of the United States territory? The idea is simple nonsense, and will not bear a moment's investigation.

The Superintendent of the Census is having maps of the several States made, with the several classes of the population, and the amount of the staple products inscribed in each county, so as to present to the view an idea of the strength and resources of the country at a glance. The maps of the Southern States at the present time are particularly interesting, as exhibiting the weak points of the enemy, as well as his resources, to our military authorities. Every slave being a friend of the Union and an enemy of the rebellion, it is a singular fact that the weakest places in the rebel lines are those which abound most in the resources of his wealth. The above figures are taken from the map of South Carolina. These maps will form a part of Mr. KENNEDY'S Report on the Census, and their publication will do more than almost anything that could be imagined to familiarize the public mind with the country and its resources. The same maps might also show the geological formations, by a little coloring, if authorized by Congress. OBSERVER.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton; Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Capt. T. G. Pitcher, of the U. S. Army; Walter A. Dibble and lady, of Yonkers; Col. Wilmot, of England; Capt. G. N. Sands and lady, of Hong Kong; Capt. Henry W. Johnson and lady, of China; Frank Newcome, of Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. McClellan, of Quebec; A. G. D'Auby, of Utica; and Edward Mills, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Major Sitgreaves, of the U. S. Army; A. D. Devins, of Boston; A. C. Monson, of California; D. MacInnes, of Canada; and A. C. Hasseltine, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

W. G. Johnson, of England; Purser Bridge, from Washington; James A. Peabody, of Philadelphia; Capt. Morehouse, of the *Edinburgh*; A. Newcome Graves, of New-York; E. L. Davenport, H. Joseph Proctor, from Boston; Alexander H. Freeman, of the U. S. Army; Dr. Crosby, of New-Hampshire; and J. C. Smith, of Canandaigua, are at the Astor House.

Howard Paul, from London; J. W. Whitaker, of the U. S. Navy; George Hawes, of Saint Paul; G. H. Bradford, of Boston; E. L. Keitland, of Washington; J. M. Bullock, of Kentucky; J. A. Gordon, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major Clitz, of the U. S. Army; J. G. Estefani, of Havana; and Theo. Erwood, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Major J. Van Winkle, of the U. S. Army, is at the La Farge Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatres were well attended during the past week, and in consequence there were but few changes in the bills. Miss JULIA DALY brought her engagement to a close at the Winter Garden on Saturday evening, having played in the "Female American Cousin" with success during the short period of her stay here. She is a fair impersonator of the purely conventional Yankee "gal," but lacks finish for the other and politer phase of Mr. GAYLOR'S creation. The "Octoroon" was, we suspect, the principal attraction. To-night, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commence an engagement, appearing in three pieces—the "Fairy Circle," the "Magic Joke," and the "Irish Tiger."

"The King of the Mountains" is still the attraction at Wallack's. Another piece is understood to be in readiness whenever the public shall have expressed itself anxious for a change; an original piece, too, by "a gentleman of this City,"—but for the moment there is no demand for novelty. Whenever the weather is at all respectable, Wallack's Theatre is sure to be the best attended establishment in the City.

The "Seven Sons" having arrived at years of discretion, are about to throw off their frivolous habits and adopt the thoughts and language of conscious maturity. In other words, the piece has been completely rewritten, and will be given to-night for the first time. It is to be presumed that its new dress is preferable to the old one, and as that has worn pretty well, we may anticipate a new career for Miss KEENE'S great spectacle.

The fortunes of the Bowery Theatre seem to have been restored by the enterprise of Mr. STICKNEY, who has provided an admirable circus company for its patrons, and is reaping the just rewards of energetic management. There will be several important changes in the programme this week, particulars of which will be found elsewhere. Amongst the new engagements we notice the name of Herr CLINE, a popular favorite of our public.

The play called the "Angel of Midnight" is still the attraction at Barnum's Museum, which, by the way, will be magnificently illuminated to-night in honor of the glorious achievements of our army and navy. There will also be a display of fireworks from the roof of the establishment.

In the way of miscellaneous entertainments, our readers will always find an evening's pleasure at HOOLEY'S Minstrels, (an admirable band,) Stuyvesant Hall; at the Alleghanians' concerts, Hope Chapel, and at Capt. WILLIAMS' whaling lecture in the lower hall of the same establishment. These are specialties that can safely be commended.

The Parisian Cabinet of anatomical curiosities will be found worthy of a visit from the medical student, or others interested in special diseases and obstetrics. The models are very carefully prepared, and are superior, we think, to any yet exhibited in this City. The Cabinet is two doors from Prince-street.

The "Alceste" of GLUCK has been produced at the Paris Grand Opera, after a tedious amount of preparation. It was not successful, although the acting of Mad. VIARDOT seems to have kept the *habitues* awake for several hours. We notice that Mr. A. B. MARX, the author of several valuable theoretical works on music, has just published an essay on the subject of "GLUCK and the Opera."

RODERICK BENEDIX, the well-known German dramatist, has furnished two new pieces, "Das Goldtenfelchen," ("The little Gold-devil,") and "Die Crinolin envershwoerung." ("The Crinoline conspiracy.") Madame MUEHLBACH has also written a farce called "Eine Parliserin nach der neversten Mode." ("A lady of Paris after the latest fashion.")

Messrs. PROX and KOPPITS are about to give a series of parlor entertainments consisting of vocal and instrumental solos, ensembles, orchestral pieces, and declamatory recitation in costume at the Brooklyn Athenæam.

Owing to the present scarcity of new German operas, the *impresari* of Deutchland are compelled to resort to the French *repertoire* for novelties. GOUNOD'S 'Faust" is slowly making the tour of the operahouses, and running the gauntlet of German criticism. There appears to be a great diversity of opinion concerning its merits.

Miss MARIA BRAINERD, assisted by Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY and Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, will give concerts this week at the following places: On Monday, (to-night,) at Watertown, Conn.; On Tuesday at Plymouth Hill; on Wednesday at Litchfield; on Thurs. day at Norfolk, and on Friday at Winsted.

Mr. WM. VINCENT WALLACE is said to be writing a comic opera, the libretto of which has been supplied by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, at latest dates, was rapidly bringing his California engagement to an end purposing to depart for Australia in November. Mr. JEFFERSON had been unwell, but had recovered from his indisposition.

Mr. BOURCICAULT'S drama of the "Colleen Bawn" continues to draw crowded houses to the Adelphi Theatre, London. On a recent occasion the pressure was so great at the doors that a poor woman was crushed to death. Under such circumstances, it is not remarkable that Mr. BOURCICAULT has deferred the production of the "Octoroon" until next season. Several American actors who were engaged by Mr. B. for the latter production, are enjoying their leisure in the British metropolis, and growling roundly that they have nothing to do but receive their salaries. The "Colleen Bawn," by the way, has recently been produced at the Ambigu, Paris, under the title of "Le Lac de Glenaston," the translation and adaptation having been made by M. DENNERY. It does not seem to have met with much favor, nor is the skill of M. DENNERY commended by the Press. It is alleged that BOURCICAULT'S very effective drama has been mutilated and spoiled, all but the celebrated water scene being in some way changed. It is the latter only that saves the piece. It is noticeable that M. DENNERY claims the authorship, and utterly ignores BOURCICAULT, which must be pleasing to that gentleman's sense of right. Lastly, the "Colleen Bawn" is being adapted for operatic purposes, and will be produced at the English opera during the present season—the music by Mr. BENEDICT.

Music and geniality alway go hand in hand with the Arion Society—would that it were always so—and on Saturday night, when the members gave their first *kränzchen*, or reunion, there was a gathering of all the social and pleasant elements of which the Arion is composed. It is a pleasant custom this, beginning the season with an interchange of hospitable friendliness.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose humorous lectures formed so pleasant a feature of last season's amusements, will address the Hebrew Literary Union on Tuesday evening, at Clinton Hall. The subject is one that can hardly fail to afford the lecturer a wide scope for pleasant remark, being "An Omnibus Ride up Broadway."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Singular Suit for Debt, and what Became of it.

A civil suit of more than usual interest was brought on for trial before Judge ADAMS Saturday. Mr. ROBERT BOLTON, proprietor of the Bedford Young Ladies Institute, in Westchester County, sued ROSWELL GRAVES, Esq., for the recovery of money alleged to be due for the tuition of a daughter of the defendant, in the institution aforesaid. Mr. District-Attorney WINSLOW appeared as counsel for Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. WOODHULL, of Westchester, as counsel for Mr. BOLTON.

The first witness examined was *Mr. Bolton*, who testified that he kept a young ladies' school at Bedford, and that Mr. GRAVES' daughter was a pupil there from the 5th of September, 1860, until about the 5th of February, 1861, when she was removed without any notice being given to the proprietor. A circular was put in evidence, in which the terms per annum for tuition (not including extras) are set down at $180, payable semi-annually in advance, and witness testified that defendant owed him one half year's tuition and some extras.

On the cross-examination, counsel asked witness if Mr. Edward Jones, Member of Assembly elect, had a daughter there previous to the 5th of February. Mr. Woodhull objected to this question, as he did not see what it had to do with the case. Mr. Winslow replied that it might have a good deal to do with it. Mr. Graves had sent a daughter there to receive proper instruction in the sciences and the proprieties of life, and they would show that she was a roommate of Miss Jones. The defence took two grounds: first, that there was no contract, and Mr. Jones was at perfect liberty to take his daughter away when he did, and second, that he had a right to take her away for improper treatment. He proposed to show that Mr. Jones' child was made sick there through gross mismanagement, and died there, and the first information the father had of his child's death was on being informed that he would have to bring a coffin up to take his child away. These things had been told Mr. GRAVES by Mr. JONES, and he removed his child, and after a consultation with her, he proposed to return the child to the school, provided she was not compelled to go out in stormy weather; that she should write to her parents when she pleased, and have proper medical attendance when sick. This proposition was declined, and then the defendant offered to pay all expenses up to the day his child left the school. This was a suit, Mr. WINSLOW said, to recover for services never rendered. When Mr. GRAVES promised to settle the bill presented by Mr. BOLTON, as it is sworn that he did, it was before he knew fully the practice that obtained in that school.

The Court admitted the testimony for the purpose stated, noting exceptions to its admission by the counsel on the other side. The witness answered by saying that Mr. JONES did have a child in his school, and that she died there.

Hon. Edward Jones was placed on the stand by the defendant, and testified substantially as follows: He resided at Manhattanville; in January last had a daughter, twelve years old, at the Bedford Young Ladies Institute; she was a room-mate of Miss Graves, and died there; understood from Mr. Bolton that she was sick five days; first heard of it while going down town to place of business in New-York, when a livery stable man told him that his child was dead; first heard of it from Mr. Bolton, the principal of the school, some week or ten days after she was buried; a sister and cousin of witness went after the body; knew nothing of the child's sickness until after its death; she died January 27, as witness was informed by Mr. Bolton; Bolton, when asked why he had not communicated the fact of her sickness to him, said, he did not think she was sick at all; the inmates of the house had told him that deceased was required to go into the parlor the day she died, when so swollen that her dress would not meet within six or eight inches behind; the young lady who assisted her to dress told him about the dress; when witness told Bolton of it, he did not think the child was so sick; he did not know how she got down stairs, but witness found that she was assisted down by her schoolmate; she died in bed with her schoolmate, and there was no one else with her; he had tried, but without success, to see the physician who attended het. Witness felt much aggrieved at the manner in which his child had been treated—that troubled him more in fact than her death; he made these facts known to Mr. GRAVES, and told him that if he had any feeling whatever for his child, he would take her away immediately; that his child had been neglected in life and after death; Mr. GRAVES was astonished, and went immediately to the school to see for himself; he told him to get his daughter away from the school where he could get an untrammeled opinion from her; when witness first went to the school, after his child's death, Mr. BOLTON was prepared for him, and his counsel, (Mr. WOODHULL,) was the first person he saw; the undertaker who attended the child said that in the whole course of his experience he never saw a body look so bad; they told him that the child had died from pure neglect and the maltreatment of a physician. The child was a special favorite in the family, and Mr. Bolton had promised several members of it to inform them even if she was only slightly unwell; her schoolmates informed witness that she wrote of her sickness, but her letters were destroyed; the very day before she died they changed her roommate because they thought Miss Graves was paying her too much attention. In reply to a question by Mr. Woodhull, witness said that Mr. Bolton was not present when he told Mr. Graves of the treatment his child had received.

The counsel for plaintiff objected to all the testimony of this witness, and when Mr. WINSLOW indicated that there were more witnesses to the same point, Mr. WOODRUFF, after consulting with his client, asked to have a non-suit entered, because they did not come from Westchester prepared with witnesses to rebut such testimony.

MORTALITY.—There were 102 deaths in the city last week, classified as follows: Males, 63; females, 39. Diseases: Abscess, angina, apoplexy, asthma, bleeding of the lungs, burns, cancer, casualties, compression of the brain, congestion of the heart, constipation of the bowels, diarrhœa, diptheria, dropsy in the head, erysipelas, typhoid fever, disease of the heart, disease of the liver, measles, old age, smallpox, softening of stomach, suffocation, one each; drowned, premature birth, intemperance, scrofula, 2 each; bronchitis, congestion of brain, croup, dropsy, marasmus, (infantile,) palsy, 3 each; debility, (infantile,) 5; inflammation of the lungs, 7; convulsions, (infantile,) 11; scarlet fever, 12; consumption, 18. Forty-nine of those who died were 5 years old and under.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—During the last month 479 patients were treated in this institution. Males, 180; females, 299; 231 were natives of the United States; 698 prescriptions were dispensed. The diseases were as follows: Injuries, 12; nervous, 24; skin, 44; head, 8; abdomen, 126; urinary, 3; eye and ear, 8; fever, 22; rheumatism, 12; head, lungs and throat, 69; abscess, 3; minor surgery, 98; vaccinated, 50.

ACCIDENT.—WILLIAM LINAN was seriously injured on Saturday by being run over by a railroad car on Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street. He was taken to the City Hospital, and the driver of the car, named CHARLES E. SARGENT, was arrested by Officer CLARK, of the Eighth Precinct.

COMMITTED.—JOHN O'SHAY, who attempted to kill Mr. BENNET, editor of the Brooklyn *Times*, by throwing a stone at his head, just grazing it, was committed by Justice CALAHAN Saturday, to await the action of the Grand Jury in his case.

A ROYAL CARRIAGE.—The connoisseur may feast his eyes on the most magnificent carriage that has ever been built in this country, by stopping, as we did, at the carriage repository No. 620 Broadway. The person in attendance, who is very communicative and polite withal, informed us that it was manufactured by that prince of carriage-makers, Mr. JOHN C. HAM, for a Habanese millionaire. We suspect it is for the Captain-General of Cuba; it is stately enough for a Viceroy, if not for Queen ISABELLA herself. Cabaleros, go see it.

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No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

DIED.

BROWNE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, suddenly, FLOYD M. BROWNE.

The funeral will take place from the residence of F. W. Brower, 98th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

LENNON.—In this City, on Sunday night, at her residence, No. 222 1st-av., after a brief illness, MARGARET LENNON, in the 68th year of her age. Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's *Times*.

BIRD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, WILLIAM E. BIRD, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 East 19th-st, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, CAROLINE L., daughter of Lydia and the late George Griffin, Esq.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

SEAMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 15, CHARLES H. SEAMAN, Hurl-Gate Pilot.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Rutgers-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

GARRISON.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 4 o'clock A. M., CORNELIUS K. GARRISON, Jr., son of Cornelius K. and Mary N. Garrison, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 355 5th-av., without further notice.

GILDERSLEEVE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, suddenly, EMILY GILDERSLEEVE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 East 10th-st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, GEORGE COLBY, son of John W. and Josephine B. Phelps, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, P. W. Teller, Esq., No. 151 East 35th-st. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-av.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, MARY ANN, wife of James Smith, and daughter of the late John and Pamela Tice.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 12 M., from her late residence, No. 419 5th-av., near 40th-st.

ASTEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, LIZZIE, infant daughter of Thos. S. and Elizabeth Asten, aged 19 months.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Mrs. LUCRETIA MOORE, wife of the late Augustus Moore, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Gilmore, No. 280 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BURNS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 17, ELIZABETH BURNS, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Jabez Burns, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 16, HANNAH W., wife of James C. Adams, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 216 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VALE.—In East Orange, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Frederic Reimer, ELIZABETH, wife of G. Vale, Sr., of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Train for East Orange at 11½ A. M. from foot of Cortlandt-st.

VAN FELT.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Nov. 15, suddenly, at her residence, ELEANOR, relict of the late Capt. Jacob Van Felt, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Port Richmond, this day, (Monday,) Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock. Boats leave Pier No. 18, North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 10½ o'clock, and foot Whitehall-st., at 11½ o'clock.

HUSTACE.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, of scarlet fever, EMILY, daughter of William and R. Maria Hustace, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at North Orange, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 8½ o'clock train from New-York.

JOHNSON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Sabbath morning, Nov. 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. J. C. Whitehead, Mr. SILAS JOHNSON, aged 84 years.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church in that place, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

VAN VECHTEN.—In Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 14, EUGENE BERKMAN, fourth son of Cuyler and Harriet R. Van Vechten, aged 1 year and 6 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 597.—NOV. 16, 1861.
9, 29, 50, 30, 26, 75, 25, 22, 38, 11, 63, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 598.—NOV. 16, 1861.
42, 3, 63, 75, 77, 49, 40, 33, 73, 18, 64, 47, 19.

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CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases,

DECORATED CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, in colors and gold	$5 00
DECORATED CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, rich, fit for any table	8 50
CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per dozen	1 60
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BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON
will deliver an oration on
"THE UNION, ITS PERILS AND ITS HOPES,"
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents. Can be obtained on and after Thursday, Nov. 14, at Babcock's bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., and at Rose's bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

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U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE EAGLESwood Collegiate and Military School, are invited to assist in raising the "Star Spangled Banner" on the Common, at Eagleswood, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, (dress parade day,) at noon. Leave by Staten Island Railroad and Ferry, Pier No. 2, N. R., at 7 and 10 A. M.; returning at 4½ P. M.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rodmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.
Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.
This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the Army of the Potomac.
It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.
Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.
Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the

CITY POLITICS.

Fifth Ward Union Meeting.

SPEECH BY GEN. WALBRIDGE.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, Saturday evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, to commemorate the recent victories of the Union forces at Port Royal, S. C.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE was called upon to preside and Mr. J. HALL appointed Secretary.

Gen. H. WALBRIDGE was called upon, and on coming forward was heartily welcomed. He gave a history of the causes which led to the present rebellion, and the malignant manner in which an attempt had been made by the conspirators of the South to break up the Union. He said European Governments would soon learn we were in earnest, and that the re-establishment of the National authority on the soil of South Carolina, and the recent arrest of the rebel ministers, MASON and SLIDELL, would convince them the loyal people of this country do not intend to have a single State torn from the constellation of the National Union. That our foreign commerce had been but very little affected by the rebellion. In the present juncture of our National affairs, with an existing rebellion at home and the unfriendly intimations of Foreign Powers, we should determine upon a line of policy for our permanent protection. Let, then, the responsible authorities of this great Republic, as a nucleus, foster the present navy in some just ratio to the expanded and expanding growth of our commercial marine. Let our present war-ships be clothed in armor as speedily as the genius, enterprise and facilities of our navy-yards will allow. Then let a system be laid down as the general policy of our country, of giving bounty to ship-owners to construct vessels for the merchant service according to class and size to be determined by governmental authority: the officers to be commissioned by the government; every ship to carry for practice in time of peace one or more guns, according to her tonnage. The result of this incentive to ship-owners and ship-builders will be, we shall create in this way the most formidable commercial and naval power the world has ever seen, and upon the most satisfactory basis. Our merchant marine, bearing the broad pennant of the Union, officered under commissions in the name of the Chief Executive, bearing the insignia of authority, and carrying with them the elements of power, will be able to vindicate our honor in every sea, and be adequate to our protection. Our merchant service will then have become the militia of the seas. Nurtured for the service, and trained in schools of practice, under a thorough system of scientific education, we will achieve the noblest and most successful results. I have thus at some length claimed your attention on this important subject, because one vitally affecting this great commercial metropolis, yet destined to control the exchanges and trade of the world. But I cannot forget the mighty consequences now involved in the pending struggle between the loyal Government of the Union and those rebellious States, and that mad and unhallowed ambition which would dismember this National Union, and subvert that Constitution which binds us together as one great people. Seconded and sustained by the patriotic purposes of five and twenty millions of loyal, constitutional citizens, a half a million of men are ready to shed the last drop of their blood in upholding the pillars of the Union. An additional million, or more if required, will start to arms in this great constitutional struggle of the Government. Who is it, in this condition of things, will cry peace, when there is no peace? We desire only to maintain constitutional, well-regulated liberty, and that we mean to achieve at all hazards.

Gen. WALBRIDGE closed his eloquent and patriotic address, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the speaker and the Union.

The People's Union (Syracuse) Nominations for Councilmen.

The Convention for the Fourth District, representing the above party, met Saturday evening at No. 361 Broome-street, and organized by the appointment of W. B. HATCH, President, and W. C. HUBD, Secretary. On motion, a Conference Committee of One from each Ward was appointed to confer with other organizations for the selection of candidates for the Councilmanic District. It being suggested that the Tammany Party would not join in such conference, Mr. HUBD made a proposition that, in such case, the People's Union should join with the Mozart Republican, Hotel-proprietors' Union Club, and the National Union Committee, which would be amply sufficient to carry the District. The proposition was assented to. The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Friday evening, the 22d inst.

The Convention for the Fifth District adjourned to 22d inst.

The Sixth also adjourned to 22d inst.

In the Seventh District, WM. OAKLEY, S. D. BINGHAM, JOHN BRICE, JACOB M. LONG, ALEXANDER BRANDON, O. SLOAN HOLDEN, were nominated.

Nomination of the Hotel Proprietors' Union Club for School Officers.

This organization Saturday evening nominated for School Commissioner of the Second Ward, J. P. HUGGINS, of Lovejoy's Hotel; Mr. CARLETON, of the United States Hotel, for School Inspector, and H. L. POWERS, of Powers' Hotel, and J. E. KINGSLEY, of the Howard House, for School Trustees.

For the Third Ward they nominated IRA A. LIBBEY, of Libbey's Hotel, for Commissioner; WM. G. SCHENCK, of the Merchants' Hotel, for Inspector, and CHAS. A. STETSON, of the Astor House, and D. D. WINCHESTER, of the Western Hotel, for Trustees.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 3½ P. M., at Powers' Hotel, to complete nominations.

People's Union Convention.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

The People's Union Nominating Convention met Saturday night, pursuant to a call from its Chairman, WM. TUCKER, and Messrs. WILLIAM C. CONNER and ROBERT BEATTY, Secretaries. In the absence of the regular Chairman, CHARLES FOX, Esq., of the Seventh Ward, was called to the Chair. After canvassing the mayoralty question, the roll of the wards was called for nominations. Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE was the only candidate named, whereupon he was declared to be the nominee of the Convention by acclamation. Messrs. Charles Fox, Elbert Robinson, A. M. Bininger, A. W. Canfield, Frederick C. Wagner, James W. Booth and Robert Beatty were appointed a Committee to tender the nomination to Mr. OPDYKE.

The nomination of Aldermen, Councilmen and Ward officers was referred to the delegates from the different Wards and Districts. The Councilmanic Convention was ordered to meet on Wednesday evening next—for the First District at the Fifth Ward Hotel; Fifth District, at the Gotham, in the Bowery; Sixth District, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street; Seventh District, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. The Ward and Aldermanic Conventions are to meet on Thursday evening.

It was then moved that the Executive Committee be called together on Monday evening, to take such action as might be necessary, after which the Convention adjourned, subject to call of the Chairman.

Councilmanic Nominations.

The Republican Councilmanic Conventions were held Saturday night, and the following candidates nominated for Councilmen at the ensuing election:

Fourth—Joseph W. Hanks, Adolphus Borst, John N. Gallagher, John Costa, James W. Sager, Henry Outwater.

Fifth—H. A. Smith, Samuel Hazeltine, William Boeckel, Thomas S. Hall, Ely Taylor and George F. Steinbrenner.

Sixth—A. H. Keech, William H. Gedney, William Orton, George Ross, Thomas Stevenson, and one more to be nominated.

Seventh—Jonathan T. Trotter, John Cooper, Hamlin Babcock, Thomas Ogilvie, C. C. Pinckney and Michael Snyder.

Nominations by the German Union League.

The Consolidated German Union League met on Sunday afternoon and nominated candidates for Councilmen for the ensuing election.

Fourth District.—Adjourned, after appointing a Conference Committee to meet on Thursday evening.

Fifth District.—Adjourned to 21st inst.

Sixth District.—Indorsed THOMAS STEVENSON, one of the Republican nominees, and appointed a Conference Committee as to the remaining nominees.

Seventh District.—HUGH WESENDONCK, MICHAEL SCHNEIDER, S. DINKELDEIN, and Conference Committee appointed to meet on 22d inst.

Third District Police Justice.

The Tammany delegates for nominating a Police Justice for the Third District, (Eighth and Ninth Wards,) met Saturday night at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and adjourned till Thursday evening next without making a nomination.

☞ THE LATE ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE BY FORGED BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—GEORGE CROMER, who has a number of other names, is now on trial, charged with forgery—the bill before the jury charging the forgery of a bill of exchange, with intent to swindle Messrs. BOWEN & FOX, brokers, of this city. The case developed the fact that a number of persons throughout the United States had been approached by letters, with a view to swindle, and the mode adopted by the defendant proved him to be a most accomplished banker, understanding all the details of the business. He would forward to the parties selected, letters embracing the first and second of bills of exchange, and request them to call at their post-offices and secure a letter containing the third of the bills, which would be sent by a party whose name would be given. Sometimes three or four letters, upon the same subject, would be received from persons of a different name, and in different cities, and yet a comparison of the writing of these letters now collected together in Court, experts have sworn that they are written by the same party, that party being the defendant, whose handwriting was established by papers found on his person at the time of his arrest. Many of his letters purported to come from St. Thomas, and were marked "ship' letters, and in order to secure this post-mark the accused would present to the Postmaster a letter, apparently from a foreign country, and professing that he had just learned that it was unlawful to deliver it, except through the mail, deposits it and has it marked "ship letter."

The whole of the correspondence produced in Court was of a character to deceive almost any business man, and in fact the accused had nearly succeeded in negotiating a draft for £3,000 with AUGUST BELMONT, at New-York, when the whole scheme was discovered by Messrs. FRANKLIN, TAGGART, and GEO. SMITH, of the Philadelphia Detective Police force, through the suspicions of a Mr. CRUM, of Portland, Maine, who had received letters, since proved to be in the hand-writing of the accused, proposing to give Mr. CRUM's house an agency, and directing him to call for a letter that would come from St. Thomas, which would contain a draft on THOMAS DANIELS & SON, of Bristol, England.

The defence, which is conducted by CHAS. W. BROOKE, had no evidence, but in his opening he said that the Commonwealth had agreed to admit, without proof, that the accused had served a term of imprisonment in a penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., had been pardoned on the 4th of October last, and as the alleged attempt to defraud BOWEN & FOX was on the 15th of the same month, that the defendant could not be the person.

The case is not concluded. Mr. LEWIS CASSIDY represents the Commonwealth.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 16.*

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1819, 109, 852, 1160, 1367, 1377, 1383, 1387, 1393, 1405, 1411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 1489, 5518, 4010, 876, 1465, 1491.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 205, 221, 221¾, 222, 226, 231, 239, 247, 250, 252, 253, 257, 266, 269¾, 276, 277, 286, 294, 326, 342, 343, 347, 354, 362, 363.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2525, 1611, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2503, 711, 2505, 1747, 963, 1283, 437, 2613, 2843, 2567, 1653. *Part II.*—Nos. 2158, 1786, 1744, 2280, 1890, 1580, 1136, 2640, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 1600, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1636, 509, 1173, 1319, 815, 1593. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1625, 1626, 804, 1428, 1189, 1439, 1470.

Case of Capt. Gordon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

A motion was made in the case of Capt. Gordon, of the slaver *Erie*, for a new trial. The motion was argued in behalf of the prisoner by Judge Dean, who claimed that the motion should be granted for the following reasons, among others:

Because on a general verdict of guilty, where some of the counts of the indictment are bad and some good, as this was, no judgment can be pronounced.

Because the Judge erred in charging the jury that the proving a sale of the *Erie* by Post and Knudson, her American owners, did not prove that she was not an American vessel, or throw the burden of proof that she still remained such upon the Government.

Because where a sale of an American vessel is made in a foreign country, the presumption is that it is to a foreigner.

Because the evidence did first warrant the jury in finding that Gordon was an American citizen.

Because the Court erred in charging that if Gordon was born of American parents, though born abroad, he was still an American citizen.

Because, if the *Erie* was a foreign vessel, the Court has no jurisdiction to try Gordon for an offence committed on board her in the Congo River.

Because the indictment did not charge that the negroes were not then held as slaves by the law of any of the United States.

Because there was no evidence of force having been used, and the negroes might have wanted to leave the country.

The District-Attorney argued in opposition to the motion, and the Court reserved its decision.

The Acceptor of a Draft Addressed to Him, Transferred for Value Before Acceptance, is Liable Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

The Bank of Louisville vs. *Ellery & Gibbons.*—This was an action upon a draft transferred to the plaintiffs, for a valuable consideration, in the ordinary course of business, but not accepted by the defendants until a short time subsequently to the transfer.

Upon a reference of the case, the Referee found for the plaintiffs, and so reported. The defendants appealed from that report to this branch of the Court, where the judgment below was affirmed. The following opinion was rendered:

CLERKE, P. J.—The first point taken on the appeal by the counsel of the defendants, was not presented in due time at the trial. He should have moved for a dismissal of the complaint on this ground, and thus have given the plaintiffs an opportunity to supply the defect. Besides, it is not denied that the plaintiffs are a banking corporation; and the Referee finds that the draft was transferred to them in due course of business, and was received by them in good faith, and as payment of a full and valuable consideration. The Referee also finds that the same was shortly afterwards, and before it became due, accepted by the defendants, so that the only question remaining is, whether persons who accept a bill of exchange or draft after it is received by the holders, for a full and valuable consideration, are not liable on the ground that it was not actually accepted by them at the time it was transferred to the holders. But, although it was not actually accepted by them at the time of the transfer, it was addressed to them; and this address formed an essential and constituent part of the bill; the plaintiff, on receiving it, had every reason to presume that the defendants had authorized the drawer to draw upon them, and their subsequent acceptance fully justified this presumption. The consideration of the acceptance, then, should not be deemed a past or executed one; but the acceptance should be deemed to relate back to the transfer of the draft to the plaintiffs, who may fairly be considered as receiving it on the faith of the defendants' credit, as well as upon that of the other parties to the instrument.

Many bills of exchange and drafts are discounted before they are actually transmitted for acceptance by the parties to whom they are addressed; and it would be opposed alike to the interests of commerce and the dictates of justice to hold that they are not liable after the action of the drawer, in making the draft, is ratified by the act of acceptance.

The judgment should be affirmed with costs.

One of the Irish Brigade Desires to leave his Regiment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham

In the matter of John Brady.—In this case the recruit claims to be an infant under eighteen years of age, and that he is illegally detained in Weschester County, by Col. Meagher. It is claimed that he enlisted without the consent of his parents.

The Court allowed the writ, making it returnable before the Court of Whiteplains, in the County where it is alleged the recruit is restrained of his liberty.

W. F. Howe for relator; Malcolm Campbell for Col. Meagher.

Court of General Sessions.

Alonzo Dunn, the youth who was convicted on Thursday of rape upon a little girl, 10 years of age, was yesterday sentenced by Judge MCCUNN to ten years in the State Prison at Sing Sing, the shortest term allowed by law.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerieff.

Stoggenberg vs. *Stoggenberg.*—Motion to set aside judgment, granted, on terms. The papers to be left with Special Term Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 30,797 bbls. Flour, 365 bbls. and 222 bags Corn Meal, 231,298 bushels Wheat, 95,257 bushels Corn, 7,331 bushels Rye, 6,653 bushels Barley, 10,483 bushels Oats, 565 bushels Malt, 2,889 packages Provisions, and 701 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 43¾@$5 50, closing at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in Inspection Warehouse this morning 578 bbls., including 461 Pots, and 117 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate demand, including Western Yellow, at 32c.@33c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—No important changes have occurred in this line, either here or in Boston, during the past week. The trade demand is restricted, while that for army goods is active. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The stock of desirable goods, suited to the Western and New-England trade, is very scarce, in fact, it is difficult to fill a good-sized order for immediate delivery, but there is a fair supply of goods suited to the Southern market. The result of the naval Expedition has already had a good effect on this branch, and when a few more Southern ports are opened there will evidently be a rush to ship goods in that direction. Orders are daily coming in from the West, and fair jobbing sales have been made to the New-England trade and for the Provinces. Prices continue to be well sustained. For army work the demand continues to fall off, and there is less excitement among manufacturers. Four-months' contracts will soon expire, and the number of workmen is now quite equal to the demand and wages are again on the decline. For California there continues to be a fair demand, and advices from San Francisco report no material change. Among the exports of the week we notice 309 cases from this port by the *Jumna*, and from New-York 278 cases have been shipped. 339 cases have also been shipped to Australia during the week. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	1,264	5,027
Since Jan. 1	79,977	176,711
Total	81,240	181,738

COFFEE—Small sales were made, to-day, at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Attracts but little attention from buyers at present; prices are somewhat nominal. Sales, 200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	21	21	21¼	21¼
Middling, ℔ lb	24¼	24½	24¾	25
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	25¼	25½	25¾	25¾

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and heavy, chiefly at $2 75 @$3 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are in fair request, at rising prices, including No. 1 at $8 25, and No. 2 at $6 25 ℔ bbl. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Wessern Flour has been in good request for shipmen, and home use, at full prices. Sales since our last, 24,750 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 55@$5 62½; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 95, mainly at $5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 55; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, chiefly at $5 95@$6 00 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50@$5 65
Extra State	5 70@ 5 95
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 50
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genessee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is unchanged. The demand is moderate: sales 670 barrels, at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c. and $6 40@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfine at $5 55 @$5 60; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3 10 @ $4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $2 85 for Jersey; $3 20 afloat or $3 30 from store, for New-Haven; $3 30 for MARSH's caloric; and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, chiefly for export, at advanced prices, the market closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 285,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 41@$1 47; Canada Club at $1 30@$1 31; White Western, at $1 40@$1 53, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome Michigan; Amber do., good to choice, at $1 40 @$1 43; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 41, chiefly at $1 38@$1 40; Amber, Green Bay, at $1 32; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 30@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27 @ $1 31; Racine Spring at $1 25@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 22@$1 27; Red State at $1 35 @$1 38; White Kentucky, $1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less active and less buoyant; sales 141,000 bushels, part in store and to arrive, at 62c. for damaged, 67c.@69c. for poor to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c. for prime, afloat; 69c.@70c. for sound do., in store; 70c. @71c. for Western Yellow, and 74c.@76c. for Western White, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 45c.@46c.; Western at 45¾c.@47c., and State at 46¾c.@47½c., ℔ bush. Rye continues in fair request, at 82c.@84c. ℔ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is improving; sales 13,200 bushels, including Canada, at 70c.@ 87½c. for inferior to very choice, and State at 68c.@ 75c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in at $13 50@$14 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The contract for Gen. BUTLER's Brigade, as generally understood among the trade, was as follows: 375 bbls. thin Mess Pork at $14 91 ℔ bbl.; 350 bbls. extra prime do. at $10 60 ℔ bbl.; 675 bbls. extra Mess at $13 ℔ bbl. 70,000 lbs. Bacon Sides at $7 90 ℔ 100 lbs.; 70,000 lbs. Smoked Hams at $6 ℔ 100 lbs." Cut meats are quiet at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 2,000 boxes Middles, for future delivery, at from 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand; sales since our last 370 bbls. at $12 50@$13 for extra Mess, $9 25@ $10 56 for repacked Mess, and $11@$12 for new do., ℔ bbl. Also 120 tcs. prime Mess on private terms. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good request for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 5c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been light to-day at $7@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in good request at rising prices. Sales 200 bales Tampico Goat at 38c. ℔ lb.; 30 bales Curacoa at 42c., each, 6 months, and 16 bales Payta, on private terms. Also, about 10,000 lbs. Central American Deer, part to arrive, at 45c.@47c. There is no stock of Deer in first hands, and but little is expected.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate at former rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8¾d.@9d.; Corn, 8¼d.@8¾d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Grain, 9¾d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. @2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9¼d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Butter 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @35s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 65c.@70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 16c.@18c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 462 tons, to Shanghai, Coal at $12 25 Mexican; a British ship, 865 tons, to Antwerp, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; a Prussian bark, 340 tons, 14,000 bushels Rye to same port, 11½d.; a ship, 543 tons, 519 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, to Gibralta for orders, 55s. to ports between Genoa and Malta, and both these included; a bark, 457 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, if to Marseilles, Alcohol 3c., and Light Pipe Staves $40, if to Leghorn, 3¾c. and $30; a brig, 299 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,800; a British schooner, to Martinique and back, $1 ℔ bbl.; a British schooner, 89 tons, to Savanna-la-Mar, $1,100; a brig, 275 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $3 under and $2 50 on deck; a British schooner, 88 tons, same voyage, $1,100; a brig, 266 tons, to Cardenas, Shooks, 50c.; a bark, 344 tons, to Havana, $2,100; a brig, 243 tons, to same port, $1,600; a schooner, 248 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,800; a British brig, 280 tons, to St. Thomas, Coal, $4 75; a brig, 238 tons, to Bermuda and back, $1,100; a British schooner, to Bermuda, $900; a ship, 1,040 tons, Tobacco, to Genoa for orders; a brig, 199 tons, to Cadiz, Staves; a ship, 994 tons, to Havre: a brig, 198 tons, from Sicily to New-York, and a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to Demarara, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

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On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
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GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

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CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS
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WANTED—A FEW CHOICE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter, by a gentleman living within twenty-five miles of the City; nice care will be given them. Address B. S. C., Parsippany, New-Jersey.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

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SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, DUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING-BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
FOR LADIES:
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.
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CLOAKS, HATS,
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Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

DRESS GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 18,
SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES
OF
PARIS EPINGLINES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
from 50 cents upwards, in all the fashionable shades. Also BLACK. The above goods were purchased at the
GREAT CASH AUCTION SALE
of last week, at 40 per cent. less than importer's prices.

EMBROIDERIES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer some
DECIDED BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES
BREAKFAST SETS at 25 cents, and upwards,
Embroidered COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SKIRTS, HEMSTITCH and PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, at one-half the cost of importation. Also,
500 dozen best quality KID GLOVES at 65 cents per pair, with a new lot of
EMBROIDERED BLACK KID GLOVES,
in the most fashionable shades, just arrived,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET-FACED CLOTH CLOAKS,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS, PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS, MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
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100 dozen CORDED LINEN COLLARS, with fancy buttons, at 12½ cents each.
25 dozen NEEDLEWORK DITTO, at 20 cents each.
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 25 cents each and upwards.
300 TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED PETTICOATS, extra widths.
REAL SHETLAND VEILS AND VEIL BAREGES, all colors.
Also,
1,000 PURE LINEN BOSOMS, 18 cents each, value 37½.
500 PURE LINEN BOSOMS, 25 cents each, value 50.
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750 PURE LINEN BOSOMS, 37½ cents each, value 75.
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PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of First-class Goods, the whole to be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,000 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c., just half the original prices.
500 French Jaconet sets, 75c., $1 and $1 25; regular price, $1 75, $2 25 and $3.
450 French Embroidered Swiss sets, $1, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $3 50 and $4 50.
400 French Embroidered sets, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, $3; regular price, $6.
1,000 Colored Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 80 cents; regular price, $1 50.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

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NEW DRESS GOODS AT
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SILKS, OTTOMAN REPS, BROCHE OTTOMANS, PRINTED REPS, PRINTED MERINOES, EMBROIDERED REPS, FOULARDINES, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.
Also, an immense assortment of LONG WOOL SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS, DOUBLE SHAWLS, STRIPED AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
An inspection only is requested.
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FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING may depend on finding a most extensive and desirable selection of all kinds of materials. Also Cloaks, Bonnets, Veils, &c., all at very low prices. Call and examine at W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
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No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 39 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.—It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of young men dragging out miserable, discontented lives for want of a better knowledge of these essential branches, which can be acquired, day or evening, in strictly private rooms (if desired,) at PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 398 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or, by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

LIMITED TO TWELVE PUPILS.—A GRADuate of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, proposes to open a school in or near 5th-av., strictly limited as above. Address YALE, care of H. E. Reddish, No. 123 Fulton-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

A SELECT CLASS FOR THE STUDY OF German, will be opened by one of the most succesful teachers of that language. For particulars, apply to GEO. S. PETRIE, Esq., No. 44 Park-place.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

TERMS PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$ for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A.M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY. —A gentleman is wanted, in a school in Central New-York, to teach the Languages and Mathematics. He must be a married man, and his wife capable of superintending the boarding department of the school. Such a one may hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with full particulars, stating age, experience, salary required, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 39, Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 213 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributer, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 Albany, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SUperior advantages and several years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess or assistant in a school. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address T., Box No. 388 Newark, N. J., for one week.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN LAdy, who has taught in England, France, and in this country, desires a few more private pupils, or a morning engagement, in or near the City. She teaches English, German, French and music thoroughly. Terms moderate. Address Miss D. E. F., Station D Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school, for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 43d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT STATUARY, MARBLE VASES, AND BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, VASES, &c. By order of Messrs. P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.
At the salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of fine statuary, groups and figures, Bardiglio and Sienna vases, large Hebe do., Tazzas, Urns, and a large variety of beautiful marble goods.
ALSO,
Superb bronze, marble and gilt clocks, bronze groups, &c.,
PARISIAN CHINA VASES,
and many other costly and
BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
The whole to be sold without any reserve whatever.
Among the REAL MARBLE STATUARY will be found:
FIRST GRIEF OF LIFE, an original, by Mariano Caifassi.
FAN PLAYING THE PIPES, an original, by Mariano Caifassi.
FAN RAISING A BACCHANTE, an original, by Mariano Caifassi.
BAS RELIEVO. SOUL MOUNTING TO HEAVEN, by Mariano Caifassi.
THE RAPE OF THE SABINES—JEAN BOLOGNA.
VENUS, of THORSWALDSEN.
VENUS, of CANOVA.
DAVID, of MICHAEL ANGELO.
THE THREE GRACES of CANOVA.
VENUS, of JEAN BOLOGNA.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c., AT AUCTION.
We would call attention to the sale of unclaimed goods, &c., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on MONDAY, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 18 Newst. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No 35 Nassau-st.,
LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT'S ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT,
consisting of horses, pony Rockaway, harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., &c.,
among which is a
SPLENDID GRAY HORSE,
7 years old, 16 hands high, sound, kind and gentle, of great endurance and good action. Also,
A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE,
6 years old, 16¼ hands high, of fine style, sound and kind.
Also,
A FINE BLOOD BAY HORSE,
7 years old, 16 hands high, of good style and action, sound and kind.
These horses are all of high cost and first-rate animals. They have been used alternately, all three driving each with the other perfectly well in double harness, and equally so in single. The black horse is an excellent saddle horse—has been used as Col. Scott's charger—of fine style and action. Also,
A BEAUTIFUL BAY PONY,
8 years old, sound, kind and gentle, has been used altogether as a saddle pony; is very valuable for ladies or children.
Also, a Rockaway carriage in good order; together with double harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., all of which is to be sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, CROPS, &c., by order of Administratrix. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continue the sale daily.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, pier and mantel glasses, marble top centre tables, bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, elegant walnut library table, chairs, bookcases, &c., rosewood French bedsteads, dressing tables, wardrobes, with mirrors; dressing bureaus, second suite of cottage furniture, beds and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, handsome china and glassware.
Also, a number of fine paintings, engravings and statuary, handsome carriages, barouches, rockaways and light wagons, dog-carts, large and small sleighs, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes, blankets, &c.; four fine horses, very fast, one pair cost $2,400; some farm-horses, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 bulls, 7 good cows, several heifers and calves, pigs, poultry, &c.; a large quantity of hay, oats, corn, &c., and farming utensils, &c. The horses, &c., will be sold immediately after lunch; parties taking the 11:15 train will be in time for the sale of them. The Harlem Railroad trains leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Parties can obtain conveyances at Williams Bridge, of John Morrison. The sale will be continued daily, if not rainy, till all is sold, and will close each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., to give time to those who wish to take the 5 o'clock train to New-York.
N. B.—The sale of the books and wines will be in a few days, of which due notice will be given. Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day. Catalogues at the autioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or BOWNE BROS., Westchester.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Thursday, Nov. 21.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a well selected stock of boots and shoes, well adapted for City and country trade.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvments. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; 12 rooms, with the improvements; in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR PERsons wish to rent a furnished floor in a private family for six months or more, between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. Address HAMILTON, Broadway Post-office, stating terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT HOUSE IN RYE, ON New-York and New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from depôt, to be rented on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of D. B. Bell, Esq., No. 38 Warren-st., N. Y., or Mr. A. ENNIS, Rye.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 309 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ANY OWNER OF A GOOD HOUSE IN A desirable neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., wishing to exchange for one less expensive, or for vacant lots, may address, for one week, H. J. W., Box No. 46 Madison-square Post-office.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,000 IS hereby offered by the undersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the 2d day of November, 1861, at Fishkill Landing, murdered PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY, of Brooklyn; said reward to be paid upon the certificate of the District-Attorney that the arrest and conviction of such person or persons was caused by the party or parties claiming said reward.
D. EMBURY, No. 74 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

OAK SOLE LEATHER.—12,000 sides oak-tanned Sole Leather, 3,000 sides cropped Sole Leather, of Pau-Pac, Milford and Analomink tanneries, for sale by SMITHELY, Jr., No. 103 Gold st, corner of Frankfort.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating	50
	or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book..... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE BANJO.
MR. GEO. C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
Is now giving lessons in Brooklyn. All persons having the least doubt of Mr. Dobson's supremacy over all other performers on the banjo, are cordially invited to call and hear him play a selection from the different operas. Mr. Dobson's hours for tuition are every evening, from 5 until 9 o'clock. Ladies taught also, and advanced sooner than on the guitar. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 249 Bridge-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SEVEN SONS' GALOP," as performed at Laura Keene's Theatre, by Thomas Baker; price 25 cents each. Also, "Our General's Quickstep" and "Laura Keene Waltz," by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, with beautiful lithograph of thirty-five of our Generals, price 50 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $460. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in price.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED.—A SMALL SECOND-HAND MELOdeon. Any one having one to dispose of, will address MELODEON, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood: perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—J. SMITH DODGE & SON, NO. 10 East 17th-st., by the aid of recent mechanical improvements, are able to make a better set of fourteen teeth for $24 than they have usually charged $100 for.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, rights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies sent by mail, free of charge, containing the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. TOWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race.

The Intervention of France, England and Spain in Mexico.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY SIGNED IN LONDON.

ANOTHER HINT OF ULTERIOR DESIGNS.

Further Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull.

CAPE RACE STATION, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., *via* Queenstown 7th, passed this point at 5½ o'clock yesterday (Saturday) evening. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the news dispatch obtained.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th; and the *Etna*, from New-York, on the 6th inst.

The *City of Manchester* had stormy and northerly winds.

She has a full cargo, and 146 steerage and 21 cabin passengers.

The Convention between France, England and Spain for intervention in Mexico, was signed in London on the 31st of October. Active preparations were making, and a letter had been received, saying that three decked men-of-war will be sent to Mexico. There was a surmise of ulterior demonstrations.

The London *Times* editorially condemns Secretary SEWARD'S dispatch to Lord LYONS, and maintains the right of foreign Governments to call attention to a constitutional provision. It also ridicules Mr. SEWARD'S manifesto to the Governors of the States, relative to fortifications, &c.

In another column the *Times* exposes Lord LYONS, had grammar. It says the English side was argued exceedingly ill and the American side with much ability, but the only result is to entirely convince it that in their own showing the acts of the American Government have been illegal, as regards American citizens and violations of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

The London *Herald* says Lord LYONS has exposed England to rebuff, without a right to resent it, and compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means a difference to England. The *Herald* then attacks Earl RUSSELL for impertinence, in lecturing on the American Constitution and quietly enduring robbery and outrage, and says he will find he has drifted on to war.

The *Post* says that Secretary SEWARD has wantonly added another to the many differences which he wishes to perpetuate between the two countries.

The *Daily News* thinks the course pursued by the Government premature, indiscreet and inconsiderate.

It was reported that the American bankers were holding out liberal commissions to English financiers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London. Financial writers in the London journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of success very remote.

The remains of TERRENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, brought from America, were honored with a public funeral.

The demonstration by the French troops had attracted considerable attention. Switzerland had protested and demanded evacuation, and France had proposed a negotiation.

A belief had gained ground that a large loan was urgently required by the French Government.

It was reported that some negro children had been publicly sold as slaves in the French establishments at Gaboon.

The Bourse was quiet and firm; Rentes 68f. 35c.

The other Continental news is generally unimportant.

The affairs of Hungary and Poland were unchanged.

Count LAMBERT, Governor of Poland, had been replaced by Gen. LUDOIS on account of ill health.

A treaty had been concluded between Prussia and China.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday were 7,000 bales. The market is easier and dull, with a downward tendency, but quotations remain unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were restricted to 3,000 bales, and the market closed on Tuesday at a nominal partial decline.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns having a downward tendency, and quotations are nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—NOV. 6.

The market is generally quiet and steady, except for WHEAT, which has an upward tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady, at 29s. @32s. 6d. WHEAT firmer, and advanced 2d. on inferior qualities. Quotations are—Red Western, 10s. 10d. @12s. 6d.; Red Southern, 12s. 7d. @12s. 9d.; White Western, 12s. 9d. @13s.; White Southern, 13s. @13s. 4d. CORN, easier; Mixed, 33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 9d.; White, 35s. @37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—NOV. 6.

The Provision Market is generally dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote: BEEF, dull; PORK, dull and downward; BACON, steady at 34s. @36s.; LARD, quiet; TALLOW, steady but quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—NOV. 6.

SUGAR is quiet and steady. RICE inactive. COFFEE buoyant. ASHES firm, at 36s. for Pots and Pearls. LINSEED OIL active at 35s. @35s. 6d. RESIN quiet; common 13s. 6d. @14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has an advancing tendency; quoted at 69s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has an upward tendency, and has advanced 1s. ₱ quarter. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE upward. TEA buoyant. TALLOW firm at 51s. 6d. @52s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales, up to the evening of the 5th, were: Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 30@38½ discount; Erie Shares, 26@26¼.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, NOV. 6.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for Money.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 7.

COTTON—The sales yesterday and to-day reach 35,000 bales. The market is firmer, with an upward tendency, and a trifling advance on all qualities. The sales to speculators and exporters reached 17,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Corn very dull, and declined 6d. @1s. ₱ quarter; Mixed 32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

PRODUCE—Resin advancing; common, 14s. 3d. @14s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firmer; quoted at 70s.

LONDON, 7th.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 ₱ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were: Erie, 25½@26¾; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 39¼@38½ discount; New-York Central, 69.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Pursuant to orders from Superintendent KENNEDY, the police, under Capts. MOUNT and DIXON, took charge on Saturday morning of the two steamers *Borussia* and *City of New York*, which were to sail for Europe. About 10 o'clock Inspectors DILKS and LEONARD repaired to the docks, and took command of the police arrangements. They had charge of the gates, and admitted no one without a passport. The *City of New-York* sailed at her appointed hour, but the *Borussia* was detained three hours later, owing to the fact that about twenty passengers were unprovided with passports. Superintendent KENNEDY telegraphed to Washington, and soon received permission from the State Department for their leaving.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.—An unknown woman was brought to the Fourteenth Ward Station last evening in an insensible condition, and died soon afterwards, supposed to have been under the influence of liquor.

FIRE.—On Saturday night, about 10½ o'clock, the stable of GEORGE MURPHY, No. 235 East Thirteenth-street, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $25. No insurance.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Charleston Mercury's Account of the Battle of Port Royal.

The Terrific Character of the Bombardment—How the Forts were Evacuated—The Bravery of the Rebel Troops Extolled.

The battle of Port Royal will be remembered as one of the best fought and best conducted battles which have signalized the war in which we are engaged. If Gen. RIPLEY had been appointed a General in command two months sooner everything would have been in a better state of preparation. But these two previous months were wasted in doing nothing for our defence. Within the time left for him, Gen. RIPLEY did all that untiring energy and skill could accomplish, to put our coast in a state of preparation. The two islands of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with their extreme limits, constitute the two points which guard the entrance to Port Royal Sound, about three miles in width. On these two points forts were erected—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point. The time we possessed enabled us to make them only earthworks, without any protection from shells or bombs.

The Island of Hilton Head was commanded by Gen. DRAYTON. The officers immediately superintending the artillery and conducting the fire of Fort Walker, were Col. WAGENER, Major ARTHUR HUGER and Capt. YATES, of the regular service, especially detailed by Gen. RIPLEY to aid in directing the artillery. Col. DUNOVANT commanded at Fort Beauregard, but he generally allowed Capt. ELLIOTT, of the Beaufort Artillery, to direct and conduct the batteries of the Fort. The day was beautiful—calm and clear, with scarcely a cloud in the heavens—just such a day as our invaders would have ordained, if they could, to carry on their operations. In such a sketch of the battle as, amid the excitement and the thousands of baseless rumors, we are enabled to present to our readers, a brief review of the earlier events of this memorable week will not be uninteresting.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

The great fleet of the enemy passed our bar on Sunday, the 3d inst., and on the following day was anchored off Port Royal entrance. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Commodore TATNALL, with his "mosquito fleet," ran out from the harbor, and made the first hostile demonstration. The immense armada of the invaders, numbering at that time, thirty-six vessels, was drawn up in line of battle; and as our little flotilla steamed up to within a mile of them and opened its fire, the scene was an inspiriting one, but almost ludicrous in the disparity of the opposing fleets. The enemy replied to our fire almost immediately. After an exchange of some twenty shots Commodore TATNALL retired, and was not pursued.

About 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, several of the largest Yankee war steamers having come within range, the batteries of Forts Walker and Beauregard were opened, and the steamers threw a number of shells in over our works, inflicting no damage on Fort Walker, and but slightly wounding two of the garrison of Fort Beauregard. This engagement lasted, with short intervals, for nearly two hours, when the enemy drew off. The steamers made a similar but shorter reconnoissance on Wednesday evening, but without any important results. On the next day the weather was rough, and the fleet lay at anchor five or six miles from shore. During the day several straggling transports came up, swelling the number of vessels to forty-one. All Tuesday night, and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, our men stood at their guns, momentarily expecting an attack, and expecting only such scanty rest and refreshment as chance afforded.

THE DAY OF THE BATTLE.

Thursday dawned gloriously upon our wearied but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had breakfast been dispatched, when the hostile fleet was observed in commotion. The great war steamers formed rapidly in single file, and within supporting distance of each other, the frigate *Wabash*, the flag-ship of Com. DUPONT, in the van. As the long line of formidable-looking vessels, thirteen in number, most of them powerful propellers, with a few sailing men-of-war in tow, swept rapidly and majestically in, with ports open, and bristling with guns of the heaviest calibre, the sight was grand and imposing. This was at 8½ o'clock. Until the *Minnesota* came within the range of and directly opposite our batteries on Hilton Head, all was still. Suddenly the fifteen heavy guns of Fort Walker, which had been aimed directly at the huge frigate, belched forth their simultaneous fire, and the action was begun.

Almost immediately afterwards, the batteries of Fort Beauregard, on the other side of the entrance, also opened their fire. The enemy at first did not reply; but as the second steamer came opposite to Fort Walker, the hulls of the first three were suddenly wrapped in smoke, and the shot and shell of three tremendous broadsides, making in all seventy-five guns, came crashing against our works.

From this moment the bombardment was incessant and terrific; one by one the propellers came down upon our forts, delivered their fire as they passed, until nine had gained the interior of the harbor, beyond the range of our guns. The *Minnesota*, still followed by the others, then turned round and steamed slowly out, giving a broadside to Fort Beauregard as she repassed. Then the battle was continued, the enemy's vessels sailing in an elliptical course, pouring one broadside into Bay Point, and then sweeping around to deliver the other against Hilton Head. This furious fire from four hundred guns, many of them the 11-inch Dahlgren pattern, and some even 13-inch bore (for a sabot of that diameter was found in Fort Beauregard) was maintained incessantly, and the roar of the cannonade seemed continuous.

Meanwhile our garrisons were making a gallant defence. They kept up a vigorous and well-directed fire against their assailants, and, notwithstanding that their best gun was dismounted at the beginning of the action, they succeeded in setting fire to several of the ships. Whenever this happened, however, the enemy would haul off and soon extinguish the flames. The effect of our guns was, in many instances, plainly visible from the forts. Although the sides of the *Minnesota* are of massive strength, several of her ports were knocked into one. Nor was she the only vessel upon which this evidence of the power of our fire could be seen. Many of the other steamers were likewise badly hulled.

After some time spent in sailing round and delivering their broadsides in rotation, in the manner we have described, the enemy's steamers adopted another and more successful plan of attack. One of them took a position inside the harbor, so as to enfilade the batteries of Fort Walker, while several opened a simultaneous enfilading fire from the outside. Besides this terrific cross-fire, two of the largest steamers maintained the fire in front of the fort. Thus three various converging streams of shot and shell were rained amongst the brave little garrison for hours. The vessels came up within a half mile of the shore, but nearly all our guns had, by this time, become dismounted, and were no longer able to reply with serious effect.

Soon after 11 o'clock, the batteries of Bay Point were silenced. The fire of Fort Walker, as far as the guns that remained were concerned, was not a whit slackened until 1 o'clock. By that time the dreadful condition of the fort became too apparent to be disregarded longer. The guns lay in every direction, dismantled and useless; the defences were terribly shattered; the dead and dying were to be seen on every side, and still the iron hail poured pitilessly in.

FORT WALKER ABANDONED.

In this strait it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent, and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened between the garrison and the woods. Across this they were ordered to run for their lives, each man for himself, the object being to scatter them as much as possible, so as not to afford a target for the rifled guns of the fleet. The preparations for running this perilous gauntlet were soon made. Knapsacks were abandoned, but the men retained their muskets. Each of the wounded was placed in a blanket, and carried off by four men. The safety of the living precluded the idea of removing the dead. And thus the gallant little band quitted the scene of their glory, and scampered off, each one as best he could, towards the woods. The retreat was covered by a small detachment, who remained in the fort for an hour after their comrades had left. Among those who remained were Capt. HARMS, with six men; Lieut. MUCKENFUS, with four men; and Lieut. BISCHOFF, with four men. These worked three guns until about two o'clock, when they also quitted the post.

The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was equally a necessity. The garrison were exhausted, and in momentary danger of being cut off. When Col. DUNAVANT ordered a retreat, tears of mortification and indignation filled the eyes of Capt. ELLIOTT at the sad necessity. The retreat was admirably conducted, and rendered entirely successful by the prudent energy of Capt. HANCKEL, one of Gen. RIPLEY'S Aids, who had gotten together some twelve flats at Station Creek, by which the troops passed safely over to St. Helena Island. From there they passed to Beaufort Island, and reached the train at Pocotaligo without the loss or injury of a man. In this fort none were killed, and but five were wounded, and two of these were wounded by negligence in loading a cannon, by which hot shot was driven on the powder without the wet wad preceding it.

EVACUATION OF BAY POINT.

The rest of the story is briefly told. Late Thursday night the garrison of Fort Walker had collected at the landing, in the hope of being able to reach Bluffton by water. Luckily, several small Confederate steamers were within hail. But here a ludicrous mistake occurred. The retreating troops imagined the little steamers to be Yankee gunboats, while the crews of the steamers were convinced that the troops were a body of disembarked Yankees. Acting upon this double delusion, a deal of mutual reconnoitering was made, and it was only after a vast variety of strategetic approaches, that they reached the conclusion that it was "all right." A quick trip to Bluffton followed. Thence the troops marched to Hardeeville, 17 miles distant. The road along which they dragged their exhausted frames was filled with

THE CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT.

The Visit of the United States Gunboats---Panic of the Rebels.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 16.

The subjoined letter from an intelligent officer on board the steam-frigate *Pawnee* reached us late last evening, having been brought by the *Coatzacoalcos*, which arrived at New-York early yesterday morning. It brings the latest intelligence which has yet come to us from the seat of our operations at Port Royal, and affords a sufficient answer to the speculations of the Charleston press, which come to us by way of Fortress Monroe, respecting the condition of affairs at Beaufort:

STEAM-FRIGATE PAWNEE,
PORT ROYAL BAY, Nov. 11, 1861.

Our gunboats went up to Beaufort yesterday, and found the town and the river banks deserted by the white residents. Parties of negroes were breaking open houses and plundering at leisure. The panic exceeds description.

We are informed that the families on the main land, as well as on this group of sea islands, have fled to the interior, in some cases taking their negroes. These, generally, however remain, and some dozens have come into camp, and have been set at work by the army.

Truly South Carolina's day of reckoning has come. She has sown the wind; she is reaping the whirlwind. There is a singularity in striking the effective blow at this bold iniquity here in its birthplace. In April last, our flag was for the first time dishonored, on her soil, with such pealing shouts of triumph, and such thundering salvos of artillery, as made the whole State tremble. God grant that it may forever float there.

Hilton Head, upon which the south fort stands, is 10 feet above high water. The parapet of the fort is some 20 feet higher. It is protected by a deep ditch with a stockade. It is constructed on approved scientific principles, with angles, traverses, a curtain, bomb-proofs, well-protected magazines, well supplied with ammunition and rifle-pits. Twenty-five guns were found in the fort, fifteen of which (with an equal number in the fort at Bay Point, on the north side) swept the channel of the entrance. Of these the flanking guns were rifled pieces of the heaviest calibre, 80-pounders; while an enormous 10-inch Columbiad occupied the centre, with a 9-inch shell gun beside it. The remainder were 42-pounders and 32-pounders, navy patterns, taken from the artillery park at Norfolk Navy-yard. There was a furnace for heating shot. The rifled guns were cast in the moulds of 9 and 10-inch Columbiads, and rifled with a six-inch bore. These and the Columbiads are new, and bear the stamp of ANDERSON'S Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond. Abundance of shot and shell, grape and canister, were left about all the guns. The scene on entering the fort was extremely interesting. Everything bore testimony to the terrible effect of the "*feu d'enfer*" of the preceding four hours. The sand was strewed with fragments of exploded shells, which had perforated the woodwork and tore up the turf from parapet and traverses everywhere. Five guns of the fifteen just named were dismounted, the 10-inch columbiad among them. Two 32-pounders were thrown down, with their carriages in fragments lying upon them. Twenty-four bodies were left unburied in the inclosure, while others and many wounded have been found in the groves beyond the camp.

I was more than ever surprised and gratified with our success after my visit, and well appreciated the remark of a veteran officer, who exclaimed, after examining the position and force of the batteries, "How did we ever survive that fire and take these forts?" But the very boldness of the attack assured its success. Instead of fighting the forts at anchor, and exposed to their enfilading fire in the channel, Flag-Officer DUPONT steamed the entire squadron through the passage, and attacked the batteries in flank from the inside of the Bay, thus preventing half their guns from being brought to bear upon us, and keeping entirely out of range of one fort, while raining shells upon the other. The vessels followed each other in slow circles, the *Wabash* leading, each delivering its fire as the guns would bear, and as long as within range. As the tide rose the circles swept nearer to the shore, and the most effective firing was done at one thousand or twelve hundred yards.

The enemy stood gallantly to their guns, but their hopes smitten from the boast of their officers, that they would sink our ships if they tried to pass their line of fire, was falsified by our bold dash through. Our near approach saved us from being struck by most of their shot and shell, which were aimed high and whistled harmlessly over our heads. A movement of two gunboats up the bay, after their fire slackened, caused them to desert the forts and flee across the islands to avoid being cut off. Had we pilots for the creeks in which their steamers were concealed, the entire force of three thousand men might have been captured.

The fort on Bay Point is similar to the south fort, and as heavily armed. I have not visited it yet.

The bay is magnificent; it is as accessible as Hampton Roads, with as deep water, and our squadron rides as safely as there. We have heard but little of it, but there is not a better harbor on the coast.

A REBEL LETTER FROM FORT WALKER.

An officer of the United States steamer *Bienville* furnishes the following copy of a letter found at Fort Walker, Port Royal, dated

HILTON HEAD, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I wrote you and mother about two weeks ago; I have not received an answer from either. I am more than anxious to hear from you and all the family. We are in a fever of excitement. Col. HEYWARD received last night an order from the Secretary of War to get everything ready for an attack, for LINCOLN'S fleet has left for our port. We have about 1,500 men here. Col. HEYWARD has sent to Savannah for 500 more, which are expected to arrive to-morrow. It is impossible for the beggars to pass our fort. If our men prove true to South Carolina, which I believe they will, we can give them two shells to their one, and any quantity of hot shot and cold shot that they need. We have plenty on hand. Last week there were three steamers placing buoys about three miles from us, sounding out our channel. I hope in my next letter I will be able to give you an account of a thundering defeat of the Yankee fleet. Say howdye to all our folks for me. I am in good health, I hope this will find you the same.

Yours, BILLY.

To H. M. SCHROEDER, Esq., Charleston, S. C.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

There has been no change in recruiting since our last report, but the recruiting parties are anticipating a revival of business as soon as the cold weather sets in. In ordinary times this anticipation might be fulfilled, even to the extent of causing the suspension of recruiting altogether, on account of more men being enlisted than the service required, but at present there are so many offices open for general service, and for different regular regiments, as well as for the volunteers, that a moderate influx of recruits would make very little difference in the returns from any one office. It is reported that recruiting for general service will be suspended, and that each regiment will be left to provide its own recruits, instead of drawing them from a general dépôt like Governor's Island. The establishment of recruiting offices for the First, Third and Eighth Regiments of Infantry has doubtless given rise to this report.

The number of men enlisted in New-York last week was about ten. Boys between 12 and 16 years of age are still sent to Fort Columbus on trial to learn music,—the company of music boys not being full yet.

Scarcely any recruits have come in from the country stations during the last six weeks.

The First Battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, now numbering between six and seven hundred men, remains at Fort Hamilton, but is expected to leave very shortly. The Twelfth has had to give up its headquarters to the Eighth Infantry, which, as we reported a few days ago, is being reorganized under the superintendence of its new Colonel, PITCAIRN MORRISON.

Several men of the Third Artillery, which passed through here on Friday, as already reported, were left behind, and have had to report on Governor's Island. After a sojourn of some years on the frontiers and in California, they could not resist the temptation of a little civilized enjoyment, and were, in consequence, left behind.

Some of the non-commissioned officers of the Third Artillery and Sixth Infantry have passed the necessary examination and been very strongly recommended for commissions, which they hope to get on their arrival in Washington.

Naval recruiting in this City progresses very satisfactorily. Two hundred and seventy-three men were shipped last week, being an increase of seventy-three over the previous week. The number of disposable

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	24	Sabine	8
Cumberland City	9	Relief	2
Saranac	8	Andrew	3

and three vessels in the course of construction—two of which are nearly ready to be launched. The steamer *De Soto* is off the battery, and the ship Nightingale is at the Atlantic dock discharging her cargo.

The forces in New-York Harbor are:—

	Men.		
Governor's Island	700	North Carolina	800
Fort Hamilton	1,000	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Lafayette	85	Vessels in Harbor	300
Bedloe's Island	50		
		Total	3,085

GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The steamship *Constitution* arrived from New-York this afternoon. It is understood that 3,000 men of Gen. BUTLER'S division will embark on board of her, and accompany the transports on Wednesday These troops depart thoroughly armed with complete camp and field equipage.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE A HUMBUG—WHEREABOUTS OF PRICE AND MCCULLOCH—DEPREDATIONS—IMPORTANCE OF THE SECRET SERVICE IN THE ARMY—THE RETREAT, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

It is getting to be quite generally believed that the battle, so much expected a few days since, was a little bit of humbug, gotten up by the friends of the late Commander. We were informed that the enemy was in force twelve miles distant—we would attack them in the morning—tremendous enthusiasm at the nearness of the battle, and the promise of Gen. FREMONT to lead them to the attack in person! Wouldn't it be cruel to remove the General at such a moment? Wouldn't it excite a mutiny among the soldiers if such a thing were done in their then excited and enthusiastic condition?

Alas! no—there was some grumbling—possibly profanity—in gutteral German—"only this, and nothing more." Scarcely is Gen. FREMONT out of town ere it is found that no enemy is within fifty miles, nor has there been one nearer, save a party of about one hundred, which, upon close examination, was found to be quite as much like Home Guards as anything else. So much for "leading the forces into battle the next morning,"—so much for an attempt to get up a little excitement.

It is now beyond all doubt that PRICE is on Flat Creek, near Cassville, and that he is fortifying that point. MCCULLOCH is probably on Cranie Creek, 32 miles from here, on the Cassville road, with a small advance. People who know the country say that the position taken by PRICE is one rendered almost impregnable by nature, which quality can be bettered by very little labor. The point is situated upon high bluffs, reached only by a gorge not a half mile in width—the whole densely timbered, rough to an extent that will interfere materially with the movement of artillery, and is, in all respects, peculiarly favorable to the shot-gun tactics of the rebels.

Gen. HUNTER and his powerful escort returned in safety from their visit to Wilson's Creek. They buried all the skeletons they could find, and left the ground, many of them, with a better idea of a battle-field than they ever before entertained.

One of the most serious evils that the troops inflict upon the people here, is the using of their fences. The National forces occupy an area that extends some two miles from the city in all directions, and within this space there are scarcely a dozen yards of fence left standing. When the scarcity of timber is considered, it will easily be seen that throwing such an immense extent of country into a common, is an irreparable evil. I do not know, however, as it really makes matters worse than before. People had lost all their horses and agricultural implements, so that the want of land to work will not be felt. If they could manage to put in a crop, the fact that their cattle, hogs and sheep are all taken, obviates the necessity of fencing, so that, after all, their condition is not much worse.

One of the prominent departments in the war is that of scouting or "secret service." No other branch of the service requires men of more nerve, endurance and daring than this; and probably, in respect to possessing men of this stamp, the Western Department is particularly fortunate. The branch of secret service is in charge of Col. RICHARDSON, who has in his employ a large number of men, generally natives of Missouri, and thoroughly acquainted with all portions of the State, and who are prepared on all occasions to adapt themselves to circumstances—to be Secessionists, travelers, negro-buyers—to skulk days and weeks in the "brush"—to constantly carry their lives in their hands, and always be ready for any emergency.

There are several men in the State who have made themselves famous by their success in the capacity of guides and scouts. Among these is JOHN L. CONSALUS, a resident of the State for some years, but whose relatives are prominent citizens of the western portion of Saratoga County, New-York. Another one is WM. WELLS, also a Missourian, a man of gigantic stature, infinite daring and endurance, and who, as well as CONSALUS will be remembered by all who shared the expedition of Gen. LYON from Booneville to Springfield. Both these men have incurred dangers and met with adventures that would give high interest to the pages of romance, some of which I hope to "dish up" in some future letter.

Another gentleman who has obtained considerable prominence as a scout and soldier, is Maj. CLARK WRIGHT, who commands a squadron of the same character as himself. Maj. WRIGHT moved from Ohio to Polk County, Missouri, in 1858, and buying a large amount of prairie commenced the business of stock raising. He was just before married to a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and determination, who proved herself eminently fitted for the duties which their new life imposed upon them. He prospered greatly, and in a short time had erected a fine house, furnished in the best style possible, had two young children, an amiable wife, a good home, and was adding rapidly to an originally large fortune.

Last Winter, when the roar of secession came up from South Carolina, he heard it in common with others of his neighbors, but while avowing himself in favor of sustaining the Union, he determined to attend strictly to his own business. He had no hesitation in expressing his sentiments of loyalty to the Government, but he did it quietly, and with a view not to give offence. Soon after, at a Baptist meeting near his residence, a few of the brethren, after refreshing their spiritual appetites with the crumbs of the sanctuary, took his case into consideration, and unanimously determined that he should be made to leave the country, appointing a Committee of three to inform him of their decision.

One of the party, although an ardent Secessionist, happened to be a personal friend of WRIGHT, and hastening away, informed him of the meeting, and that the Committee would wait on him the next day, Monday. WRIGHT thanked his kind friend, and then, like a dutiful husband, laid the case before his wife, and asked her advice. She pondered a few moments, and then asked if he had done anything to warrant such a proceeding. Nothing. "Then let us fight!" was the reply, and to fight was the conclusion. WRIGHT was plentifully supplied with revolvers; he took two, and his wife another, loaded them carefully, and waited further developments.

Monday afternoon three men rode up and inquired for Mr. WRIGHT. He walked out, with the butt of a revolver sticking wardily from his coat-pocket, and inquired their wishes. The revolver seemed to upset their ideas. They answered nothing in particular, and proceeded to converse upon everything in general, but never alluded to their errand. Finally, after a half hour had passed, and the men still talked on without coming to the mission, WRIGHT grew impatient, and asked if they had any special business; if not, he had a pressing engagement, and would like to be excused. Well, they had a little business, said one, with considerable hesitation, as he glanced at the revolver butt.

"Stop!" said WRIGHT, "before you tell it, I wish to say a word. I *know* your business, and I just promised my wife on my honor as a man that I would blow h—l out of the man who told me of it, and by the eternal God I'll do it! Now tell me your errand!" and as he concluded he pulled out his revolver and cocked it. The fellow glanced a moment at the deadly looking pistol, and took in the stalwart form of WRIGHT, who was glaring at him with murder in his eye, and concluded to postpone the engagement. The three rode away, and reported the reception to their principals.

The next Sunday, after another refreshing season the brethren again met and took action upon the contumacy of Mr. WRIGHT. The captain of a company of Secessionists was present, and after due deliberation, it was determined that upon the next Thursday he should take his command, proceed to WRIGHT'S, and summarily eject him from the sacred soil of Missouri. WRIGHT'S friend was again present, and he soon communicated the state of affairs to Mr. W., with a suggestion that it would save trouble and bloodshed if he got away before the day appointed.

WRIGHT lived in a portion of the country remote from the church and the residence of those who were endeavoring to drive him out, and he determined, if possible, to prepare a surprise for the worthy Captain and his gallant forces. To this end he bought a barrel of whisky, another of crackers, a few cheeses, and some other provisions, and then mounting a black boy upon a swift horse, sent him around the country inviting his friends to come and see him. and bring their arms. By Wednesday night he had gathered a force of about 300 men, to whom he communicated the condition of things and asked their assistance. They promised to back him to the death. The next day they concealed themselves in a corn-field, back of the house, and awaited the development of events.

A little after noon the Captain and some eighty men rode up to the place and inquired for Mr. WRIGHT. That gentleman immediately made his appearance, when the Captain informed him that, being satisfied of his Abolitionism, they had come to eject him from the State.

"Won't you give me two days to settle up my affairs?" asked WRIGHT.

"Two days be d—d! I'll give you just five minutes to pack up your traps and leave!"

"But I can't get ready in five minutes! I have a fine property here, a happy home, and if you drive me off you make me a beggar. I have done nothing, If I go, my wife and children must starve!"

"To h—ll with your beggars! You must travel!"

"Give me two hours!"

"I'll give you just five minutes, not a second longer! If you aint out by that time, (here the gallant soldier swore a most fearful oath,) I'll blow out your cursed Abolition heart!"

"Well, if I must, I must!" and WRIGHT turned toward the house, as if in deep despair, gave a preconcerted whistle, and almost instantly after the concealed forces rushed out and surrounded the astounded Captain and his braves.

"Ah, Captain!" said WRIGHT, as he turned imploringly towards him, "won't you grant me two days—two hours, at least, my brave friend, only two hours in which to prepare myself and family for beggary and starvation—now do, wont you?"

The Captain could give no reply, but sat upon his horse shaking as if ague-smitten.

"Don't kill me!" he at length found voice to say.

"Kill you! No, you black-livered coward, I won't dirty my hands with any such filthy work. If I kill you, I'll have one of my niggers do it! Get down from that horse!"

The gallant captain obeyed, imploring only for life. The result of the matter was that the whole company dismounted, laid down their arms, and then as they filed out were sworn to preserve their allegiance inviolate to the United States. An hour after Mr. WRIGHT had organized a force of 240 men for the war, and by acclamation was elected captain. The next Sunday he started with his command to join the National troops under LYON, stopping long enough on his way to surround the Hard-shell Church, at which had augmented all his miseries. After the service was over, he administered the oath of allegiance to every one present, including the Reverend Pecksniff, who officiated, and then left them to plot treason and worship God in their own peculiarly pious and harmonious manner.

He soon after became Major WRIGHT, and still continues in command of the crowd he enlisted at the beginning. He is as brave as he is intelligent and indefatigable, and has already done the Government important service, both in actual conflict and in making reconnoissances and furnishing intelligence of the enemy's whereabouts, strength and intentions.

Last evening the prisoners taken by the Confederates in the battle between ZAGONYI and PRICE, to the number of thirteen, reached here from PRICE'S camp at Cassville. They came through in two days, but bring no news of importance. Before leaving, they were furnished with the following:

HEADQUARTERS MO. STATE GUARD,
CAMP CASSVILLE, Nov. 3, 1861.

The following prisoners of war to the State of Missouri—W. W. Weaver, Thos. Grey, Wilson S. Bell, Antoine Caska, Jas. L. Pochin, Wm. Haskett, Alvin Snanker, Richard Forrester, C. L. Rosenburgh, Wm. Jrauernicht, Robert Lee, John Ettner, Jos. Lackey—having been released upon taking an oath not to serve against the State of Missouri or the Confederate States of America, unless regularly exchanged, are herein granted a safe conduct on their way to the headquarters of the Federal forces at or near Springfield, and the pickets, both Confederate and State, will pass them on their way. By order Gen. S. PRICE.

HORACE A. BRUNEL, Inspector-General.

The first and third names of the above belong to the First Missouri, the second to the Irish Dragoons, the balance to the Body Guard. They state that they were treated in the best possible style—that is, they had the same to eat and drink as did the Confederates themselves. They were the recipients of a good deal of abuse from the chivalrous gentlemen who act the *rôle* of privates in the Southern portion of the drama; but from the officers they received only the most courteous and humane treatment. They say that the Confederates state their entire force here at the time of ZAGONYI'S charge to have been 1,500, but that the fighting on their part was done by some 300 infantry. The desperate gallantry of the Body Guard in charging such an immensely superior force was a theme of frequent admiration and astonishment to the Confederates.

Yesterday there was a grand council of war held at the headquarters of Gen. HUNTER, the prominent subject of discussion, it is said, being the propriety of advancing or withdrawing. It is confidently asserted that a conclusion to advance and a conclusion to withdraw was reached—which is the true one I am unable to say.

Reports from below this morning have it that the Confederates are firing everything in the way of forage and provisions—in fact a scouting party of PRICE'S men in the act of setting fire to some wheat-stacks near the Wilson Creek battle-ground. This would indicate that if we follow them much further South, there will be little left in the way of forage.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

The result of this council is becoming known—ASBOTH and SIGEL'S divisions have gone down and taken possession of the battle-ground; the balance of the force is in full retreat for St. Louis. Whether the movement of SIGEL and ASBOTH is simply intended to cover the retreat and mislead the enemy, or whether they will stay here and garrison the place, is not certainly known. Gen. HUNTER "is sly, devilish sly"—no one knows his plans, nor was the determination to retreat known till last night, just before midnight. It is inferable, however, that a force will be left here, from the circumstance that surveys have been made with a view to erecting fortifications. However, this proves nothing—no more than the march of a splendid army to this point invited the conclusion that we came here to fight, or to do anything else beyond despoiling the country, stealing a few niggers, and then marching back again.

All logic is destroyed, for even at the Council it was unanimously determined to give PRICE battle; the plan of attack was decided on, and the time—every one impatiently awaits the order to march—it comes at last, and—sends us home. Undoubtedly there are grave reasons for withdrawing, but possibly it would have been better had they been suggested before the army was marched hither and then marched back, to the eternal mortification of every man in the ranks.

The removal of Gen. MCKINSTRY came yesterday to add to the universal confusion, and increase materially the disgust which is beginning to prevail widely, in view of the shape affairs have taken. I know of no man more universally respected in the service than Gen. MCKINSTRY—his division was the very flower of the army, and he was everywhere recognized as precisely the man worthy and capable of leading it.

Yesterday he took leave of his command through the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION ARMY OF THE WEST,
SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 8, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 18.—In obedience to Special Order No. 19, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of this Division to Brig.-Gen. STURGIS.

It is with feelings of deep regret that I take leave, in face of the enemy, of a noble body of men, gathered with great care from different portions of our Union, and all actuated by a common sentiment, love of country and devotion to constitutional liberty. You have obeyed promptly every order that has been issued from these headquarters, and cheerfully maintained my every effort to place you before the country in a condition commensurate with your well-known gallantry.

That I am not permitted to share the honors I well know you will win in the approaching battle, is a source of deep regret to me—a regret softened only by the conviction that I surrender my command to a gallant man, worthy of your regard.

J. MCKINSTRY, Brig.-General.

Last evening all the officers of his Division, and